The New-York Times.

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BAY STATE POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY OF 1874—CAUSES OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT—MR. GASTON'S RECORD AND STRENGTH—THE MERITS OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

What the late Mr. Ely, of Newton, used to call the "average man" of Massachusetts is having rather a serious time of it in politics just now. With the leaders in doubt, of course it is hard for the average man to see just what ought to be done. It is a good many years since the Republicans of this State have had to wonder whether they were going to win or not. The great fight, if any, used to be over the nomination. That once secured it was a walk over the course for whoever was selected. The annual convention of the Democrats was a farce, and some people wondered how they could muster up enthusiasm enough to pay for a hall and the other contingent expenses of a State convention. The result last year, however, changed the phase of affairs, and for the first time in the recollection of the younger politicians of this generation, Massachusetts had a Democratic Governor. There were many reasons which caused this change, but the final trouble, as a matter of course, was a lack of votes. When it was announced that William Gaston, Democrat, had defeated Thomas Talbot, Republican, it seemed to most people as though the earth would soon stop revolving upon its axis, and try to turn on that of some other planet.

CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

As the campaign of last year shows plainly the breakers on which the party was temporarily wrecked, and as they must be avoided this year, it may be well to briefly consider what they were. Gov. Talbot had taken a strong stand for prohibition, and had shown a vigorous determination to stand by his colors. This weakened him somewhat with those members of the party who favored liberal legislation, and there was a good deal of indifference on that account. The Democrats organized quietly, but thoroughly, while the Republicans were not very enthusiastic and did not dream of the necessity of much work. But one of the great causes of defeat was the persistence with which many candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives and county offices, and the friends of some Congressmen, issued split tickets—that is, regular Republican tickets with the exception that Mr. Gaston, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was substituted for Mr. Talbot, the Republican nominee. This has always been a custom in many districts, and it has been growing and spreading considerably of late years. The theory has always been that a certain number of votes can be caught in that way, and as the Governor has always had a good majority, few Republicans have ever hesitated to whittle it off a little to contribute to a local triumph in a close district. There seems to be no doubt that there were 200,000 or 300,000 ballots of that description printed in Eastern Massachusetts in that campaign. It was such a favorite pastime with the Republicans that the Democrats ordered 80,000 of that kind in one printing-office in Boston. These split tickets were pushed hard in every district in this if not in all sections of the State. It had worked charmingly before, but this time it was overdone, and while the tickets peddled well at the polls a good many good Republicans saw too late that they had helped defeat the head of their ticket, and got the rest in, without meaning to mar its uniformity. For the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, and Attorney General, Republicans were all elected. To be sure a good many divisions and bickerings and the general looseness of party lines contributed to the defeat, but the completeness with which the right kind of a split ticket was pushed at all the polling places, drove in all the nails and clinched them on the other side of the line.

THE NEED OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

There seems to be no possibility of a mistake in the same direction this year. The Republican Party will be slow to repeat its error. What they seem to need more than anything else is to put General Harmony in command of all the forces, and let him lead. Petty quarrels have been very numerous in consequence of the long lease of power which the party has enjoyed, and with which, as a rule, it has protected or advanced the best interests of the State. These and more serious divisions must all be buried.

GOV. GASTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

The past year has not been one of special moment. The average man thinks Gaston has made a good Governor. The only complaints come from Democrats, who think that he has not leaned toward them often enough in appointments, forgetting that he has a Republican Council, and must be particular in those matters. A great many people are exceedingly angry because he would not hang the Pomeroy boy.

A great many Democrats, when they found victory perched on their banner last Fall, were sorry they had not nominated Mr. Saltonstall, or some more prominent Democrat, as Mr. Gaston is not severely partisan. If they had nominated Mr. Saltonstall, it is safe to assume that he would not have been introduced at the Harvard Commencement dinner as a Governor who was elected by the votes of his political opponents, because he could not have been otherwise elected. There is some talk of throwing Mr. Gaston overboard this year, but it will end in smoke, as he is the best candidate the Democrats can put forth, and they know it. Hence, his renomination is sure. The fight for the other places on the Democratic ticket will be warm this year, as the prospects of success are more flattering than usual. There has been some talk of a mixed ticket of Democrats and Republicans, but it is believed that it will not come to anything.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The three men talked of for the Republican nomination are Dr. George B. Loring, Hon. Thomas Talbot, and Hon. A. H. Rice. Judge Devens has been mentioned, but refuses to be considered as a candidate. He was our Bunker Hill centennial orator, and he is a man who stands exceedingly well among all classes in the State. He is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, has a life appointment which is congenial to his tastes, is not a man of wealth, and hence he prefers to remain where he is. A temporary career as Governor might leave him in a position where he would have to take up the practice of law again, and he probably knows too well the unsatisfactory nature of political service to wish to enter the lists at this time and resign his judgeship. There is no question as to his fitness for the position, nor does there seem to be any question in regard to his election if he be nominated. But, as I have said, he utterly refuses to consider the question, and is not in the field in any sense.

Mr. Talbot, who was defeated last year, by Gov. Gaston, is one of the self-made men who are not few in this State—one whose early opportunities were not so numerous as some have enjoyed, but whose self-reliance, shrewdness, and great natural abilities have made him a successful and prosperous business man. He has frequently been honored with office, and his duty has always been well done. His friends are numerous, and they feel sure that he can be nominated at Worcester. He is a man who is not anxious to jeopardize the interests of the party to promote his personal aggrandizement. While he daily receives indications from all sections that his nomination will be unquestioned, he is considering all the circumstances of the case, and debating whether it will be best for him to take the nomination if it should be tendered to him. He is certainly fair in the matter, and though one of the firmest temperance men in the State he wants the license law to have a fair trial.

Mr. Rice was for some time a member of Congress, and he is a gentleman of high reputation. His strength is largely in Boston, where he is best known. He has a large number of strong and influential friends, who are zealously at work for him, and who feel buoyant and hopeful. With the masses he may seem a trifle too aristocratic, or at least that idea has been advanced in several sections.

Dr. Loring is pretty generally known in the country. He has a multitude of friends, and they mean to come decidedly to the front this year. As before stated, one thing is certain. The Republican Party must unite thoroughly on some candidate. If Dr. Loring is nominated, the friends of Mr. Talbot and Mr. Rice must all unite in securing his election, and so must it be if Mr. Talbot or Mr. Rice are nominated. Mr. Gaston is a strong candidate; the drift-wood which goes with either one party or the other has been gravitating toward the Democratic Party for a year or two, and if the Republican Party desire to win, they must be united and active.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE SCHOOL AND FINANCE QUESTIONS—SPEECH OF JUDGE TAFT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, addressed about a thousand people in a crowded hall here to-night on the political issues of the Ohio campaign, confining himself for the most part to the school or Catholic question. Judge Taft was considered by the people of the State extremely conservative on this subject and a speech from him devoted to it is an important event in the canvass. He read from manuscript, his speech was long and not lightened by any oratorical graces, but was listened to with the closest attention. He believed the Catholic laity would be glad to have the clerical opposition to public schools withdrawn, and like Mr. Thurman in his interview charged the disturbances upon the priests. The school question grows more prominent as the canvass progresses and in some parts of the State is more thought of than the inflation issues. The discussion of it increases.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

THE VIRGINIA COLORED EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION—ADDRESSES AND OTHER EXERCISES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Aug. 23.—The State Colored Educational Convention was called to order to-day by O. M. Steward, President of the Virginia Educational and Literary Association, and a permanent organization was effected by electing Rev. J. W. Dunjee President, with a number of Vice Presidents. Committees on business and the permanent organization of a State Educational Society were appointed in the afternoon. Session addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. William Troy and Rev. Richard Wells, both of the Baptist Church. The report of the State Colored Convention on Education, after much adverse criticism, was referred to the Committee on Business. To-night Prof. J. M. Langston, late of the Howard University, addressed the convention on "How to Educate the Colored Youth so as to Make them Self-reliant and Useful." It was a brilliant effort, in which the orator boldly maintained the moral and intellectual equality of his race, yet without intemperate heat or disrespect for the whites. His rebuke of Dr. Ruffner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was scathing yet dignified. Rev. R. M. Manly, (white,) Principal of the Richmond Colored Normal Institute, followed Prof. Langston, and added strong testimony to the mental capacity of the negro. The convention will close to-morrow night. Its chief object is to fully organize the colored teachers of the State in a society of their own, as they are now excluded from the Educational Society of Virginia, whose members are exclusively white.

THE OARSMEN AT SARATOGA.

PRACTICE OF THE FOUR-OAR CREWS YESTERDAY—PROSPECTS OF SHARP CONTESTS IN ALL THE RACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The wind continued quite high during the greater part of the day, but toward evening wind and water calmed down sufficiently to permit the crews and scullers to go out for a practice spin. The Buffalo crew started to row over the course about 4 o'clock, and the Atlanta, Beaverwick, and Argonauta fours soon followed, all rowing with a vigor which foretells a sharp contest on Thursday. The Mutuals were also out, and the Duquesne crew arrived to-night, which completes the list of fours, the wrecking of the Potomac's boat preventing them from taking part. The old enthusiasm over Courtney still prevails, and he is deemed almost invincible. In the pools on the race for the State championship, sold here this evening, Courtney sold as first choice against the field. The best oarsmen and scullers are assembled here to participate in this regatta, and though precedents may be very tempting to betting men, the winners of the several races will have to work harder than they ever worked to carry off the honors this time. The first day's races will be the single scull for the championship of the State of New-York; the second, the Junior Scullers' race. The weather is quite cool this evening and the sky is clear and has a settled look, which promises a fair day to begin with.

INVITATIONS TO JEFFERSON DAVIS TO SPEAK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Jefferson Davis has received invitations from Des Moines, Iowa, Charleston, Ill., and other points in the West to deliver the annual addresses at the meetings of several agricultural societies this Fall in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—The Board of Directors of Christian County Agricultural and Mechanical Association has invited Jefferson Davis to deliver an address at the eleventh annual meeting of the association, which commences Oct. 6. Mr. Davis was born in Christian County, and probably a desire to review the associations of his youth will go far toward inducing him to accept the invitation.

CATSKILL SCENERY.

BEFORE AND AFTER SUNRISE.

IMPRESSIVE VIEWS FROM THE MOUNTAINS—EFFECT OF THE CONSTANT MOISTURE IN THE WOODS—A SUCCESSFUL SUMMER FOR THE HOTELS—GUESTS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Sunday, Aug. 22, 1875.

What is wanted in Summer travel is not only rest from one's accustomed labors, but rest from one's self. If the thoughts that fret and the anxieties that gnaw the business man are to follow him wherever he goes like black care behind the horseman, like the dreadful recollections of his native land that pursue the proscribed refugee, then one's holiday is of but little account. It matters little where the body is, if the mind remains in town brooding over Wabash or Western Union. And our commercial classes are but too prone to invite their daily cares to follow them into their Summer land. I know of but one remedy for this state of things, and that is to choose a Summer resort where one gets a new set of impressions, where one is compelled by circumstances to change all one's habits. This is where the Catskills and the White Mountains and thrice-beloved Appledore have an inestimable advantage over all other places. I am delighted to own that at each of these resorts I have experienced emotions completely new, and have drunk deep draughts of happiness. The Catskill Mountain House is an old favorite of the public, and for fifty-two years has been one of their prominent resorts. And yet, strange to say, every little while I read attacks upon it for just those things which make it a source of new sensations. We are accustomed to the quick, easy movements of the iron horse, and here one has to stage twelve miles. The jolting, the slow time, the bad roads, all of which are necessarily incidental to mountain travel, form bitter themes of complaint from men who positively rebel against being dragged out of their habits, for, in their ignorance, they do not know, or have forgotten, that it is the very interruption of our accustomed ease that opens the golden gates of enjoyment. The brook sings merrily because the granite bowlders block its channel and interrupt its progress. But it gayly makes a bend, or surges right over the interruption, and goes on murmuring a little pæan of victory. Pent up in a railroad car we talk to nobody, we chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancy, indulge, like Jaques, in contemplative melancholy, and remain ourselves. Perched on the top of a Mountain House stage, we are banged to the right and to the left, envious branches try to sweep off our hats; sudden jolts drive our elbows into the ribs of our neighbors, and we forget ourselves; are tumbled into friendly chats with our fellow-passengers, and became pleasantly oblivious of all save the present. The past is wiped out, and the shadows of the future are exorcised by a magic that we wot not of.

AT THE MOUNTAINS.

If one goes by boat to the Catskills—and this is really the only sensible way for people who are traveling for pleasure—one arrives at the dock of the little town at 3:30 P. M. The stage takes us in charge almost immediately, and would, under ordinary circumstances, land us at the hotel at about 7 P. M. But the heavy rains have made the roads so bad that now one does not arrive until after 8 o'clock. This is, perhaps, fortunate, because the view below the precipice on which the hotel is built is really wonderful by starlight. When I saw it there was a fragmentary moon, ominous and red as blood, that hung apparently over Catskill village. Along the line of the Hudson a sullen mist brooded, pierced at different places by spots of light, where the fires of the iron foundries were blazing, or where little villages nestled by the river side. Had it not been for these, I could have believed that I was on some lofty cliff overlooking the ocean. The red moon gave no light, but the stars twinkled beams enough to enable me to make out the most distinct features of the plain, the dark patches of woodland, and the light patches of the cultivated fields. Yet when I turned away my gaze to the mountain summits on either hand, and then looked back again upon the plain, the sensation I experienced was invariably that I was overlooking the ocean.

I was up early in the morning, before daylight, the earliest in the house, and calmly awaited the rising of the sun. The air was full of gray, wan light, and the Corinthian columns of the white building were pale and ghostly, and seemed capable of being haunted. There was a whitish place in the sky just over Hudson City, where I said to myself that the sun would come up. I could see that the precipice was not many feet from the verandah, and as the light became stronger I could discern rude masses of limestone rock, in the crevices of which harebells were growing profusely. Suddenly I heard the local war-whoop of the New-Yorkers who pass their Summers in the Catskills, produced by yelling the note la at the top of one's voice, and striking the mouth rapidly with the palm of the hand. Then a party of seven females, without a single gentleman, all of them provided with alpenstocks and hooded to the tip of the nose, burst upon the scene. They glanced with experienced eyes at the horizon, and shook their heads meaningly. "No sunrise to-day," said one; "the clouds will soon cover the east." "Wait awhile," said another. And then, as it was fearfully chilly, they commenced to run up and down to keep themselves warm. The dog, who had faithfully kept at my side, was evidently interested in this new party, and when they all ceased running and sat down on the rocks and produced small baskets, he abandoned me to get his share of the lunch. It was now quite light, but the sun had masked his approach carefully behind a mass of clouds that had come up from the river mist, and there had not been a particle of glory in the sky.

A SUNRISE VIEW.

Although the sunrise had been a disappointment, yet the view presented by the full light was wonderfully impressive. Ten thousand square miles of plain and hill, field and forest, river and mountain lay stretched before the eyes. It is in such scenes as this that one realizes the utter powerlessness of words, so forcible in explaining emotion, so feeble in describing things. A painter or an engraver could give to the world a single sheet of paper which would accurately render the sight that is offered on the terrace of the Mountain House. But there is a vastness of detail from which the pen of a much abler describer than myself would shrink in despair. Nor can one by any trick of words render the varying shades of green, as the sun would send his rays through a thick or thin belt of clouds. When the light was feeble, the great stretches of forest were almost black and the fields were a bluish green. When the rays seemed almost bursting through a thin stratum of mist, the fields took on an almost golden hue of green, and the forest patches were a dark green. The river that was eight miles away varied in its tints almost like a chameleon, being sometimes a dead white, sometimes a pearly pink, sometimes a yellow, sometimes a livid gray. Beyond the river the land stretched away to the eastward, but was so veiled in a smoke-like haze that the details were invisible, save always the waving line of the Berkshire Hills, that rose up against the dull sky of the horizon. The view fascinates me by its immensity. I am always looking at it. I drag out a big arm-chair, plant it upon the rocks, and gaze morning, noon, and night. After noon is perhaps the best time, for then one can see the heated columns of air rising up from the river. At first they are as invisible as steam, but as they mount into the colder regions of the air they are condensed into filmy clouds, with long filaments of vapor dropping from them on every side. They mount upward, still upward, until a current of air takes them, when they steer off steadily in some direction, generally to the north-east or south-west. As they troop on they consolidate, the filaments disappear, and they lose their filmy look and become thicker and fleecy. I saw them wandering over the plain to the north-west. They rose to exactly the altitude of the hotel, and then they struck off in the direction of the North Mountain. The top of this is covered with pines and hemlocks, and these were soon enwrapped completely in the cloud mist, which wreathed and circled about their straight, tall trunks like smoke from some forest fire. As fast as the clouds rose the trees absorbed them, but when the heat of the day was over no more clouds became visible. The water that is stolen in this manner from the Hudson feeds the lake that lies in a sort of valley behind the Mansion House, and is ultimately used by the boarders, being conveyed in pipes from the lake to the hotel. It is exquisitely pure and sweet, and before its entrance into the pipe is always of a pleasantly cool temperature.

The effect in the woods of this constant moisture is peculiar. The soil is permeated by a thousand rills, which trickle in every quarter, going downward to the lake. Sometimes the waters collect in some hollow of the limestone rock, or issue from the fissures of huge bowlders, whence they fall with a musical plashing down upon smaller rocks. The trees are nearly all hemlock and pine, and the ground is so wet and sodden that when the wind blows the roots do not have sufficient hold, and the giants come toppling down, their great roots often holding so much earth that the tree retains some life even after its fall. One can hardly walk in these woods, the ground is so cumbered with the decaying trunks of those that fell long ago, and with the still sound ones of those that were prostrated only recently. The heat, the moisture, the decaying vegetation all combined to create immense growths of ferns, and various kinds of poisonous-looking agarics. These are of all colors, blue, green, brown, bright yellow, fierce red, and spotless white. There are no birds, but occasionally one sees small red lizards that are either so torpid or so tame that they allow themselves to be delicately rubbed with the finger. There are also snakes, and enormous numbers of brightly-mottled toads, with keen, staring eyes that look at the stranger without a wink. The bowlders, that weigh many, many tons, are covered with mosses of different kinds, such as grow in wet places. The dark foliage of the hemlocks is not relieved by any leafage of a lighter hue save on the top of the hills, where the ground is not so wet. Around the edge of the lake there is a perfect *chevaux de frise* of fallen logs, and trunks of trees, many of them slippery to the last degree. White pond-lilies, delicate nenuphars show their lovely circles upon the surface of the water, and enliven the scene, which is rather sombre. There are some fish in these waters, though how they came here I cannot say, and people occasionally fish, but I have not heard any one boasting of having caught any very large strings.

GUESTS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Mansion House is fairly full, and has been so all the season. It has never been more prosperous and more popular during its fifty-two years. Most of the distinguished people have now gone away, but there are some left. The list shows Rev. Dr. Hawley, of Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia; George Harding, the Philadelphia patent lawyer; Miss L. Merrick, of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Samuel Vaughan Merrick, a prominent iron man; Mrs. Dissosway and daughter, of New-York; Mrs. John Benjamin and daughter, of New-York, who is closely connected by marriage with Hon. Hamilton Fish; Wheeler H. Peckham, Mr. Dinkelspiel, of New-York; S. B. Curtis, brother of the editor of *Harper's Weekly;* W. H. Ritter, partner of Sam Wilkeson; John E. Cope, of Philadelphia; James Scott, of Philadelphia, son of Col. Thomas A. Scott; Franklin B. Gowen, of the Reading Railway; Mrs. Horace Holden, of New-York; Commander J. W. Phillips, United States Navy; Mrs. A. M. Dreyfoos, of New-York; N. De Peyster, of New-York; W. Menzies, of New-York, prominent in the timber trade, having many saw-mills; Hon. George Innes, Mayor of Poughkeepsie; E. Levy, eminent cotton dealer, of New-Orleans; Sam Dixon, of Philadelphia, leading lawyer, connected with Western Pacific interests; A. H. Barney, of New-York, connected with Wells, Fargo & Co.; Mrs. W. L. Dayton, of Trenton, the widow of the late distinguished Minister to France; Chief Justice Beasley, of Trenton; E. L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary; Mrs. Boorman, of New-York, with three daughters; Miss Jolliffe, a well-known Baltimore belle; Theodore Steinway, of New-York, and a friend of his, Herr Ziegler; Mr. H. S. Seguin, of Staten Island; B. Haxton, of New-York, of the old lead firm of Peter Naylor & Co.; Dr. George A. Pierce, of Providence; J. M. Power Wallace, editor of the Philadelphia *Law Journal.* GAR.

GREAT DECREASE IN CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The total amount of canal tolls collected on the New-York State canals from the opening of navigation to and including the second week in August, 1875, has been $704,247 32. For the same length of time last year it was $1,411,097 68, showing a decrease of $706,850 36 thus far this year.

MAIL ROBBERY IN CANADA.

METAPEDIAC, Quebec, Aug. 23.—A daring mail robbery was committed Friday night on the Metapediac road. A passenger on the stage, when near Assemetquagen, drew a revolver, and presenting it at the driver's head ordered him to stop. He then compelled the driver to cut the mail-bags and jump off, when he drove away with the stage.

A NEW RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—The Kansas Central and Black Hills Narrow Guage Railroad Company, with a capital of $100,000, has been organized in Omaha. The road will be built at once from that city through the agricultural country south of the Platte River, and will be pushed toward the Black Hills as soon as the development of that region warrants it.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

THE LONDON TIMES ON HERZEGOVINIAN AND BOSNIAN INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Times* in a leading article says if any mode could be devised of giving Herzegovina and Bosnia an independence similar to that enjoyed by Serbia, it would be a great relief to the Porte and an advantage to Europe. The writer points to the gradual and inevitable disruption of the Ottoman Empire. He protests against the supposition that the foreign policy of England might be governed in the interests of the holders of Turkish bonds. The article concludes: "Whenever the moment arrives for a further step toward liberation of the outlying provinces of Turkey, we need not hesitate to assist the movement, if that course should appear desirable."

THE SIEGE OF TREBIGNE.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the *New Free Press* says the insurgent force besieging Trebigne has been considerably reinforced, and is resolved to attack the city to-morrow.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF NINETY PRISONERS BY THE REBELS.

LONDON, Aug. 24—6 A. M.—A special to the *Standard* from Vienna says the Herzegovinian insurgents have massacred ninety-five Turkish prisoners captured at Marsic.

Bands of insurgents are assembling in the mountains of Crete.

THE LOSS OF THE ABBOTTSFORD.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY—CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In delivering judgment in the Abbottsford investigation, the Court of Inquiry said they were perfectly satisfied that the vessel was in good order; that the general character and conduct of the officers were perfect and all that could be desired by critical owners or a most critical public. The vessel made the journey safely until near Holyhead, and then in a very few hours was lost on the coast of Anglesea. Every precaution seemed to have been taken, all that prudence dictated, all that printed rules for the guidance of the officers required, had been done. Soundings were made regularly, and, as the weather thickened, a constant, and doubtless vigilant and efficient lookout had been preserved. Still the vessel was finally lost on a Summer's day in a fog, and it remained for the court to ascertain the cause as far as possible. They were unable to accept the theory of a sudden disturbance of the compass, but thought that when the observation was taken after leaving Holyhead there was some gross error of calculation. They were of the opinion that the loss of the vessel was due, in the first instance, to the master's having misjudged the distance from Holyhead, and they also thought that sufficient allowance was not made for the force of the tide, especially during the several times the vessel was slowed or stopped for soundings. They held these mistakes deserving of censure. They could not say that, considering the state of the weather after passing Holyhead, it was prudent to proceed at the rate of speed which the vessel did, though the loss of the vessel could not be attributed to that cause. The Captain's certificate would be returned to him.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS ON THE CROP AND THE PRICES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain markets, says the wheat crop in Great Britain has been gathered in much better order than was expected. Prices have generally yielded one to two shillings, and in some cases two to three shillings. New samples look well in comparison with those of last year with less average and diminished yield.

The Paris market has also felt the beneficial effect of the weather, the price of flour having declined two shillings per sack. In many parts of France the harvest has been gathered, but in none will it be in anywise like that of last year.

Accounts from the Continent differ somewhat, but all agree upon the fact that violent local storms, with unusually large hailstones doing immense damage, have visited France, Belgium, and Holland. Prices are but little changed on the Continent generally. In Germany the markets are firm.

THE WHEAT CROP IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—Official reports show that the wheat crops in Austria and Hungary have fallen off in quantity and quality, and will not yield more than 5,500,000 quintals.

SPAIN.

OPERATIONS OF THE ALFONSISTS AT SEO DE URGEL.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Madrid dispatches report that the Alfonsists at Seo de Urgel have severed the communications between the citadel and an outlying fort which defends it, and have cut the aqueduct which furnishes the besieged with their principal supply of water.

PORTUGAL.

ILLNESS OF MINISTER MORAN.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Mr. Moran, United States Minister to Portugal, is ill, in consequence of the privations he experienced during the wreck of the steamer Boyne.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI TO BE MADE A CARDINAL.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome says the Pope has invited Archbishop Ledochowski to Rome on the expiration of his term of imprisonment in February next, to attend a special consistory, at which he will receive the insignia of the Cardinalate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE OF A PROVISION FIRM.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Edward Hewitt & Son, provision dealers, of Montague Close, have failed, with $125,000 liabilities.

FRANCE.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Cardinal McCloskey will remain at Paris until the end of the month.

CROPS INJURED BY FROST.

CHICAGO, Ills., Aug. 23.—There was quite a heavy frost in this State and Iowa last night. Most of the small vines were killed. Potatoes and corn were more or less injured.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—Advices from thirteen counties in different parts of the State show that there was a frost on Sunday morning and a heavy frost on Monday morning. Corn suffered great damage, and the report comes from some places that three-quarters of it is killed. Tobacco, of which there is a large acreage in Rock and Jefferson counties, is totally destroyed; and hops, duck wheat, potatoes, and all vines on low lands are badly injured. The weather is cold, and a prospect for another frost to-night.

THE WHISKY RING ASSASSINS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON A DANGEROUS WITNESS IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—THE TIMES correspondent last night telegraphed the fact that a Government detective in this city had been shot at and badly wounded by a would-be assassin, who acted in the employ of the Chicago Whisky Ring, and who was one of a number of murderers hired for the purpose of making away with officers who dog the steps of illicit distillers. The desperation of the Whisky Ring is shown by this fact. The intended victim is J. E. Miller, who was formerly a Gauger employed in the Chicago District. At the time of the raid it was discovered that Miller had been neglectful of duty. Nothing serious was charged, but he was dismissed. Some time ago he went to the Government authorities and turned over a mass of information against people of wealth and social standing here. It was of such a startling nature and so well backed that the authorities made up their minds to use him. He came here afterward, and was successful in aiding the Treasury officials. He soon became identified with the detectives, and the fact was made known that he had gone over to the enemy. The whisky ring knew of the damaging testimony he held, and knew it would tear many men from brilliant positions of wealth and social standing if it should come out against them. From the day of his discovery Miller was a marked man. Wherever he went he was shadowed. On Friday night, as he was walking in a retired part of the city, in the prosecution of his duty, he was suddenly set upon and shot at. Fortunately, the bullet passed through his arm and he escaped. He was taken to a place of safety and guarded by twenty officers. The officials aver that he is to be protected at all hazards. The testimony against the whisky ring necessitates the most desperate efforts in their own defense upon the part of those implicated by it.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

REMOVAL OF GEN. HOLMAN, THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Gen. Holman, Supervising Architect of the Chicago Custom-House, who came here a few months ago and inaugurated a system of reform, and under whose management work on that building was indefinitely suspended, has been removed. A dispatch from Washington to-day ordered him to report there at once. It is expected that Holman will be assigned to duty at some other point. His successor is not yet named.

THE GEORGIA INSURRECTION.

SPEECH OF GOV. SMITH TO SERENADERS AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—Gov. Smith was serenaded and made a speech to a large concourse of people. He said there was serious cause for apprehending an insurrection in the disturbed counties, but owing to the timely and prudent action of the whites all danger had passed. The great mass of the colored people really knew nothing of the gravity and danger of the plot into which they were being led by a few bad negroes. He counseled prudence and forbearance. All men, white and black, should be protected in their rights of person and property. He would see to it that peace and order and good government were preserved by a rigid enforcement of the laws. The courts were open, and all violators of the peace would be tried and punished. All danger had passed, and there was no reason to apprehend any further infractions of the peace.

The Governor will offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of Gen. Morris, the leader in the recent troubles.

It is reported that a colored man was killed in one of the counties. The Governor says he will offer a reward for the arrest of the murderers if the report proves correct. He will remain in Augusta to-morrow.

REPORTED CONFESSIONS OF NEGROES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—Several of the prominent negroes connected with the troubles in the counties below here have made confessions. Jake Mooreman, First Lieutenant of a negro company, testified on oath that nineteen counties were to be embraced in the insurrection. Last Friday was appointed for the uprising. All white men and all ugly white women were to be killed. Pretty white women were to be spared, and the land and spoils divided among the negroes. All who have so far confessed testify substantially the same as Jake Mooreman. Gov. Smith arrived here this afternoon from Waynsborough. He is determined to preserve the peace, enforce the laws, and do justice to both whites and blacks.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed on the middle and east Atlantic coasts, with cool north-easterly winds and high barometer. Clear or fair weather has prevailed in the remaining districts, with light east to south winds, low temperature, and high barometer east of the Mississippi, and higher temperature and falling barometer west of the Mississippi. The Ohio River has fallen at all stations. The Mississippi has fallen thirty-seven inches at Cairo, fifteen inches at Memphis, and one inch at Helena. It is stationary at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle, and South Atlantic States, light rains near the coast, cool, partly cloudy weather in the interior, with north-east to south-east winds, and continued high barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather and slowly rising temperature, with east to south winds and slight changes in the barometer.

For the lake region, clear weather and low but slowly rising temperature, with east to south winds and falling barometer, probably followed by threatening weather in the upper lake region during the night.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with southerly winds, falling barometer, and slight rains from the Missouri Valley northward to Manitoba.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	62°	68°	3 P. M.	69°	66°
6 A. M.	60°	65°	6 P. M.	67°	64°
9 A. M.	64°	66°	9 P. M.	65°	65°
12 M.	70°	68°	12 P. M.	65°	64°

Average temperature yesterday........65¾°
Corresponding date last year........65¼°

HON. JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Jonathan Edwards, a graduate of Yale in 1819, great grandson of Jonathan Edwards, died in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was a graduate of Judge Gould's famous Litchfield Law School, and settled in Troy, N. Y., of which city he was for some time Mayor. He was also several times Representative to the New-York Legislature.

WASHINGTON.

THE WHISKY RING ASSASSINS.

THE ATTEMPT IN CHICAGO TO KILL A DAMAGING WITNESS—THE TONNAGE DUES AT MALAGA—ST. LOUIS PETITIONING FOR A FAST MAIL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The attempt to assassinate J. E. Miller, a Government Secret Service officer, on Saturday night, at Chicago, has induced the authorities to secrete Miller until his testimony can be used in prosecuting the Chicago members of the Whisky Ring. Miller's testimony will be of a most convincing and startling character, and will involve Chicago men of large wealth and eminent social standing. Valuable papers which he obtained are now in possession of the Government, and his testimony will be important in proving the genuineness of those documents. Learning of this the guilty parties hired a desperado to assassinate him, with the result as stated in THE TIMES dispatch from Chicago printed yesterday. Miller was a gauger at Chicago up to the time the raid was made, and while serving in that capacity became possessed of the evidence which the Ring have attempted to suppress by assassination. Three hundred and fifty packages of illicit whisky were seized to-day at Chicago by Government officials.

MALAGA TONNAGE DUES.

The American Consul at Malaga writes to the State Department that the new tariff being levied there on goods imported to and exported from that port for improving the harbor is equivalent to about twenty-five cents per ton on merchandise usually sent to and received from the United States. As yet nothing has been done toward cleaning the harbor. The Marquis of Guadiaro has filed a protest with the Collector denouncing the tariff, the commission, and the undertaking as a monstrous job. As four-fifths of the revenue to be raised will be paid by foreign ships and foreign subjects, little hope is entertained of present relief. Added to existing tonnage duties, the new tariff makes an aggregate of about $1 41 per ton to be paid by foreign vessels.

THROUGH REGISTERED-LETTER POUCHES.

The success which has attended the introduction of the through registered-letter pouches on the main routes between Boston and San Francisco has been very satisfactory to the department, and arrangements are now in progress for the application of the system in other large offices on the route. The route between Boston and New-Orleans will also be arranged to meet the demands of a number of commercial points in the South. Special pouches adapted to this service are now being prepared.

A CURIOUS PENSION CASE.

The following curious case has come before the Commissioner of Pensions, upon which he has just rendered a decision: A woman in Tennessee, who had been married and whose husband deserted her in 1860, was married again in 1862 to another man, without the actual divorce, although the law of Tennessee makes desertion for two years good ground for divorce. The second husband became a soldier and died in 1865. In 1873, the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act legalizing the last marriage, and the woman now is an applicant for a pension as the widow of her soldier husband. The Commissioner holds that, as the first parties had not been divorced at the time of the death of the soldier, when the claim, if any, occurred, the woman was not the lawful wife of the soldier, and that the act of the Tennessee Legislature, being retroactive, is unconstitutional, and would be void if it applied to the claim.

A CLEVER BAIL FRAUD.

Assistant District Attorney Fisher having on Friday fixed the bail of one Snyder, who is under arrest for robbing a dry goods store, at $3,000, Snyder, by his attorney, produced before the officers of the Police Court a man representing himself to be a well-known wealthy gentleman named Edes. The Marshal of the court, supposing the man to be Mr. Edes, although he had not seen Mr. Edes for twelve years, remarked that he was "good for the amount," and with his assurance, the Clerk of the court accepted the man as surety; but it was not until the guilty parties had left the city that the discovery was made that Mr. Edes had been absent from Washington seven weeks, and that the bail man was therefore an impostor, bearing a resemblance to Mr. Edes. The proceeding was in the absence of the District Attorney or his assistant, who had nothing to do with the case except to fix the amount of bail.

OTTMAN AND THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

To-day in the Equity Court, Judge Wylie overruled the motion to quash the attachment issued against the property of William H. Ottman, charged with robbing the Treasury of $47,000.

THE IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD LAND.

The contested land case of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company vs. Melancthon Wakefield, from the Sioux City District, Iowa, the Secretary of the Interior, on the 19th inst., rejected the homestead claim of Wakefield, based on a previous filing on the tract by one Albert Woods, alleging settlement prior to the definite location of the road in 1856, and claimed by Wakefield to have been subsequently abandoned, thus bringing the tract within the Boyd decision.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

With a view of determining the controversy over the erection of the Chicago Custom-house, upon which conflicting reports have been made as to the security of the building foundations by two commissions of architects, Secretary Bristow has appointed a new commission to examine the work, consisting of two topographical engineers, three architects, and two practical builders. The commission consists of Gen. William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; James H. Wilson, of New-York; John MacArthur, of Philadelphia; Henry Whitestone, of Kentucky; N. J. Bradlee, of Boston; A. J. Dobbins, of Philadelphia, and Andrew Kennedy, of St. Louis. The commission will assemble here to-morrow morning to decide upon plans of action.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A FAST MAIL TRAIN TO ST. LOUIS DEMANDED.

Since arrangements for a fast mail from New-York to Chicago have been progressing, various requests have been sent to the Post Office Department for similar service for other cities. Last week a voluminous document was forwarded from St. Louis containing a monster petition, the signatures being classified by the different trades and occupations, such as bankers, merchants, shoe-dealers, &c., all petitioning for the service, and claiming to represent many millions of dollars of the interests of St. Louis. In the absence of the Postmaster General and Superintendent Bangs no action has yet been taken on it. On their return the matter will probably be considered and a reply forwarded to the petitioners.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE.

THE STYLE OF ITS ARCHITECTURE — THE BEAUTIES OF THE INTERIOR—THE EXTERIOR—A WORK UNFINISHED IN SEVENTEEN YEARS.

The American people are so full of energy that the building of an ordinary church is a great trial of their patience. They are overflowing with enthusiasm at the laying of the corner-stone, and if the architect will only condescend to work night and day, and strew calcium lights gracefully all over the immediate neighborhood of the rising structure, he may succeed in retaining some portion of the popular interest. If he scorns any such methods, he must not be surprised if the people immediately forget him and his *magnum opus*. When it is finished, and the public is gracefully requested to participate at the opening ceremonies, the invitation is received with a genuine thrill of surprise, for the good folks thought all was finished long ago. This will account for the complete lack of popular interest in the magnificent Catholic Cathedral on Fifth avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1858, and since that time the non-Catholic population of this City have not heard a word about it. The Catholic population in all probability have heard considerable; for considering that so vast a structure must call for immense sums, contributions must have been requested from the faithful at frequently recurring periods. In any other country than our own the interest in so momentous a matter would have been wide-extended and enduring. Discussions would have been raised upon the quality of the stone, upon the plans of the architect, upon the spirit of the intended decorations. Artists would have contended for the honor of contributing their handiwork to a building which would give them a sure niche in the temple of fame, inventors would have racked their brains for processes of warming and of lighting in advance of present knowledge, scientists would have given their learning and their time to an object which would have in their eyes a national importance.

The cathedral proper must have nave, transept, and choir. The cathedral must have its choir turned toward the east, its grand entrance at the west, and other grand entrances to the north and south. It must have a triforium where the religious who are separated by vows or by their own desire from the world can mingle in prayer without observation. These things the grandest Protestant church lacks. This Catholic cathedral, one of the smallest in the world, has a length of 334 feet, and a width of 120 feet. Yet the Cathedral of Rheims is 492 feet in length, and that of Amiens 444, and they were provincial structures.

Before venturing upon a specific description of this cathedral, it may be prudent to give a few general facts concerning cathedrals. So long as the Greek basilica furnished the model for the religious structures of the world, the ground plan can hardly be said to present any marked characteristics; consequently the early Gothic and some specimens of the Norman architecture are without any. But from the date of the first Crusade, 1096, simultaneously all over Northern Europe, whence the most ardent soldiers of the Cross marched to the relief of the Holy Sepulchre, sprang up cathedrals of a new style, whose ground plan invariably was a Latin cross. The main body of this cross is known as the nave, the arms as the transept, and the head of the cross as the choir. The latter is better known here as the chancel* or sanctuary. Its right name, however, is choir, a corruption of the French word *chœur*, meaning the heart of the building, and given also as emblematic of the priesthood, of which a human heart has always stood the symbol in France. Thus in cards, as is well known, the hearts represent the priesthood. By gradual corruption, the singers, who were at first called choristers, became known collectively as the quire or choir, and in America the word has generally that meaning. The word nave is the French word *nef*, which philologists derive from the Latin word *navis*, a ship, to which this part of the building bears a certain resemblance. But as this resemblance is only in structures of the pointed style, which did not make its appearance until after the first Crusade, and as the main body of the minsters was called the nave before that time, the explanation is too fanciful to be accepted.

From whatever source the nave derived its name, it is certain that at first it was not intended for the worshipers. The magnificent space between the clustered columns on either hand supporting the towering walls of the clerestory, and the groined vault with its carved grinning heads and massed flowers, was not for them. For through that superb arcade marched all the pomp and splendor of the Church, the Bishops, with their mitres and their croziers of gold, incrusted with gems; the white-robed priests, with superb stole, cope, and chasuble; the friars, black, white, and gray; the chanting choristers; the acolytes, waving their golden censers through clouds of perfume; the stalwart, mail-clad men, bearing on high the ecclesiastical banners; the notables, in their robes of office and their chains of gold. All these swept proudly by—the Churchmen to the choir, the laymen to their seats in the transept. For those who could not join in the procession, and whose rank entitled them to no observance, the Church, not forgetful even of her humblest children, provided the aisles or wings. The rabble, following the procession at a respectful distance, occupied the body or nave when their superiors had taken their places. The clerestory is the entire space between the columns from the entrance to the apse of the choir. The apse is the mystical architectural hood formed by the convergence of five lines of the roof immediately over the altar. The five probably has reference to the points of the cross.

In these more important points all the cathedrals of the pointed style agree. Mr. Renwick, the architect of the Catholic Cathedral, seems to have been deeply impressed by the exquisite beauties of this style, of which he has given a fair but not a thorough example. For pointed Gothic, while its essential feature is the pointed arch, has three distinct types—that which is known as early, the decorated, and the flamboyant or perpendicular. He has chosen the second, but in many important details he has used the lavishly decorative spirit of the third, of which Trinity Church presents a very fair specimen. The early pointed Gothic is distinguishable by its plainness, symmetry, and solidity. The windows are small and are lanceolated or lance shaped; the doors are of the same shape or round-headed; the windows of the façade are small, and of the Catherine wheel variety; the buttresses are very solid, and do not ascend beyond the coping of the roofs of the aisles; the transepts are narrow, the clerestory low with small windows, and the choir rather too long for just proportion. This style lasted from the period immediately after the first Crusade to about the year 1100. In the reign of John of England and Philip the Fair of France commenced the second type, known as the decorated. This was the happy time of art, and the cathedrals during that period of 150 years were such types of beauty, such results of religious fervor, as the world is not likely to see again. It was then that Robert de Luzeriches built the exquisite Cathedral of Amiens, and that in England the noble structure of Salisbury Minster rose from the ground, and that the great building of Rheims Cathedral was commenced. For the architect, the artist, and the lover of the beautiful, these three churches are the topmost flowering and glory of ecclesiastical architecture over the wide world. They are perfect.

In this glorious type there is a general expansion. The nave is broader, the aisles higher, and the aisle windows large and glowing with lovely color. The columns become clustered, the main rib leaping upward to the vault, where it supports the alternate ribs of the groined ceiling. The lance-shaped windows open out into arch-shaped heads or tympana, with foil tracery; the bays are longer and broader, the stone mullions more delicate. The façade becomes more elaborate. The portal of the grand entrance, at the west, becomes threefold, each aisle having its door and its porch. Above the gable of the main door-way is now generally a round window of flowing tracery, in which the ends of the trefoils, quatrefoils, and cinquefoils are gracefully lengthened out. Above rises the grand gable of the roof of the nave. The little aisles, now grown big, are surmounted by symmetrical flanking towers, whose buttresses give a grand strength and majesty to the whole. The buttresses on the flanks now rise above the coping and terminate in pinnacles, and the clerestory, higher more solid, and surmounted by a heavy, roof, is strengthened by flying buttresses. The transept has become very wide and very long, projecting boldly out from the nave, and casting deep shadows upon its walls. The gables end in elegant finials, modeled from lovely flowers.

DESCRIPTION PROPER OF THE CATHEDRAL.

As this is the type which Mr. Renwick has chosen, it would be tiresome to the reader to examine into the third type, the perpendicular, though attention will be called to the details which he has taken from it. With these imperfect guides, the readers of THE TIMES who may be unfamiliar with architectural terms may obtain some notion of the building which it is now proposed to describe. The extreme length is 334 feet, the interior dimensions being 306 feet; the length of the transept is 140 feet; the width of the nave 96 feet, including the aisles, or from pillar to pillar 48 feet, giving to each aisle a width of 24 feet. The height of the nave is 108 feet, and of the aisles 54 feet. The clustered columns of the nave, choir, and transept are all of white marble, and those of the nave are of extraordinary dimensions, striking the sight with a sense of colossal grandeur which words will not convey. They are 35 feet high to the spring of the arch. Here the white marble ceases, and the heavy clustered moldings of the beautiful pointed arches are of a dark stone which looks like sandstone. The capitals of the columns have not been carved yet, but will be, of course, flowers, cut in high relief. Above the arches at some distance are the beautiful windows of the clerestory, all of which are 15 feet wide and 26 feet high. The tympana or arched heads of the windows are of exactly the same pitch as the arches below, and are of beautiful foil tracery, the windows being divided by four mullions. These are continued below the base of the windows, and end in pierced stone tracery of a delicate design, behind which is the triforium for the religious sisterhoods. Access to this is gained either from the towers of the aisles or by circular stairways in the flanking buttresses of the transepts. The main rib of the cluster columns soars up between these windows, and supports half the timbers of the groined ceiling, the alternate beams terminating in corbels which will be richly carved. The wood-work of the roofing is nearly all up, and the slaters are already at work in some portions. Consequently the carvers will soon commence their arduous labors, and will have to toil lying on their backs on stupendous scaffolds, striking away at the hard wood with mallet and chisel. The extreme height of the clerestory is 138 feet.

The transept is bold and striking. Its great length, 140 feet, and its width, 48 feet, make it exceedingly prominent, and the superb windows at each end will enhance this with their floods of colored light. That in the south end will contain scenes from the life of the Blessed Virgin—a most appropriate subject, seeing that its light falls upon the Virgin's chapel, which is on the north side of the choir. That in the south end will be filled with scenes from the life of that saint whose name will be given to the building. The aisle windows of the transept, like the aisle windows of the nave, will be filled with subjects of a sacred character, whereas those of the clerestory will be of mosaic patterns of the most brilliant color. The great rose window over the central gable of the portal will be of the same kind, but inexpressibly more effective from the peculiar character of the tracery, which is very delicate. This is also true of the small rose window over the door-head, from which it is separated by a white marble transom. The five windows of the apse are to represent scenes from the Passion of the Lord. The pulpit will probably be located in the transept, as will be also other ecclesiastical matters. And as, standing in the centre of this locality, the glory of the high altar and of the Virgin's chapel will be before one with all the splendor of coloring given by such floods of light from so many great windows, the combination of magnificence will be one that will appeal with unimagined strength to the feelings of the poetic and the æsthetic.

The high altar will be placed about thirteen feet from the eastern wall of the choir. The contracts for this and for the reredos, or screen, have been completed long ago, and while the masons are working away at the structure, its principal adornment is at least half finished. The table of the altar will be of white marble, divided into niches and panels on its sides, the former containing statues and the latter bas-reliefs, both representing the Divine Passion. The tabernacle over the altar will be a blaze of mosaics and precious stones, and will have a door of bronze, richly gilt. The base of the screen behind the altar will be 9 feet in height, of white marble, with base moldings of *bleu belge* marble, and inlaid with diaper work of alabaster. The screen above the base has a central tower with colored columns, a tabernacle, statues, and rich foliage, above which rises a spire pierced with open tracery, surmounted by a gilt cross. The two flanking towers of the screen have niches containing the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The spaces between the central tower and those at the corners are divided into six niches, containing figures of seraphim bearing shields with the emblems of the Passion. The reredos will be 32 feet wide and 50 feet high, and as a proof how a cathedral shows the defects of a country, all this magnificent and costly work is being done in France and Rome. The shrine of the Virgin, though of inferior splendor, will be exceedingly beautiful and costly, and is being made now and will be finished as soon as the principal altar. The aisles of the nave will have four chapels on each side, but nothing is being done with regard to them. It is probable, however, that they will be assigned to different nationalities, who will attend to their furnishing and adornment. As to the minor details of interior decoration, the pattern of the tessellated pavement and its materials, the use of encaustic tiles, the coloring of the arches, and other matters, the time has not yet come for their consideration, nor will it arrive for eighteen or twenty months.

For a description of the exterior it will be better to commence with the western façade, which is the grand entrance still, although the day of processions has gone by. There are three doorways, of which the centre is by far the largest, as it has a total width of 31 feet, with a height, including the gable, of 51 feet. The door itself is square-headed, one of the points of detail peculiar to the perpendicular, and has a total width of 11 feet. Above it is a magnificent transom of the purest white marble, sculptured with wonderful delicacy, with forms of tendrils and flowers and leaves in high relief, having in the centre a hovering dove. Above this beautiful piece of sculpture is the small rose window of the portal. The door and window above are set back considerably by reason of the richness of the clustering columns of the jambs, whose capitals are carved by the same skillful hand as the transom. On each side of the portal rise the buttresses of the main part of the façade, which rise to the middle of the main gable, and these are surmounted by delicate pinnacles. The main gable is most richly paneled, each panel being filled with exquisite tracery, and its apex is surmounted by a grand floral finial, or rather will be, for the workmen have not quite got to the apex, though very near it. The centre of these buttresses is decorated with finely-carved niches for statues. Below the molding of the main gable is the great rose window, whose flowing tracery will make the church more famous than any other of its architectural designs. The lower arc of its circumference touches the arched heads of the mullions, which are in the varied forms of foils. Below these come a row of richly sculptured niches running the whole length of the main body of the front. And directly below these is the gable of the main portal, bearing in its centre panel the arms of the Cardinalate, a hat, from which stream on both sides wonderful tassels. Below the hat is a mitre, and below that the motto of the present Cardinal. There must have been some prophetic power on his head, for the hat was carved there six years ago, but he has only just started on his way to receive it. The pediments of the gables are highly adorned with crockets representing morning-glories and other flowers.

The side portals are adorned in like manner, though less richly. From them rise up two grand towers, terminated by spires 334 feet from the ground. In the central panel of each gable are shields, the right having the arms of New-York, the left of the United States. The towers are thirty-two feet square at the base, exclusive of the buttresses, the walls being of immense thickness and solidity. At the height of 136 feet they change to an octagonal form, maintained for fifty-four feet more, after which the spires rise up gracefully into the blue sky. They are richly charged at their edges with crockets of floral forms, and their faces are covered with beautifully-traced panels. In the second stories are the large windows, with finely-molded jambs. The bells will probably be hung here. The flanking buttresses of the towers terminate in graceful pinnacles.

On the cross streets the buttresses rise in a series of graduations high above the coping of the aisle roofs, and terminate in handsome pinnacles. The coping is guarded by battlements of the most beautiful tracery, entirely in designs of foil forms. This is one of the details which Mr. Renwick has taken from the perpendicular style of pointed Gothic, and, from the size of the battlements and their snowy whiteness, they are exceedingly conspicuous. The walls of the clerestory are strengthened by buttresses between the windows, and these will be still further strengthened by flying buttresses uniting them to the part of the flanking buttresses above the coping. There is another line of traced and pierced battlements at the base of the pointed roof, lighter but not less beautiful than the line below. The ridge line of the roof will be surmounted by elegant metallic decorations, at the least six feet high, with a much higher finial ornament at that union of the angle of the roof which is called the crux, where the nave and transepts meet. The flanking buttresses of the transept rise to a noble height, and are pierced and paneled, and surmounted by pinnacles, the central apex of the gable terminating in a very rich cross of foliated design. Below the eave line is a row of niches for statues, and there are also niches in the centre of the buttresses on each side of the central body of the transepts. The entrance to the triforium at this end of the building is from a low, small door on the west side of the transept. The height of the central part of the transept is 170 feet.

The apse is as plain as can well be. There is neither paneling, nor piercing, nor tracery. It is understood that the palace of the Cardinal will occupy the ground in front of this part of the building, and will be of the same solid yet magnificent character as the apse, which will be plainly visible above, as the palace is to be rather long than high. The building on the other side of Madison avenue is not particularly grand, but as the ground belongs to the Catholic Church, they can make what changes they desire. Opposite to the north transept and north aisle are the gardens and building of the Catholic Female Orphanage, and the similar institution for males occupies the adjoining lot on Madison avenue.

The influence of this structure must be good from an artistic and æsthetic standpoint. It is well, perhaps, that a country so universal, so cosmopolitan, should have at least one representative of the magnificent and princely worship of our forefathers. The Roman Catholic Church is like a bread-fruit tree, giving religious food to the hungry, but with a grandeur, a poesy, and a magnificence all her own. The food is there, but it is found amid the song of birds and the mystical waving of many boughs. Our hearty Presbyterian system resembles the humble fields of waving grain, not aspiring to the clouds, nor splendid with huge trunks and ancient chafing boughs. But it has a color that glads the eye, and the wind of the spirit passes over its waves, and the sun of Divine love fills and ripens its ears, and it is a good, a wholesome, a delicious food. It can be no source of sorrow or of envy to those who eat of its bread that in the midst of the broad fields of America the princely exotic from other lands raises its proud and beautiful form. The Divine food is still there, and, while American Protestants prefer their less poetic food, they are right glad that those who love the other should have it in the form which they like best.

ARRIVAL OF MENNONITES.

The dullness of Wall street was relieved yesterday morning by the appearance of 350 newly-arrived Mennonites, who marched in two squads down Wall and up Broad streets, and completely blocked up the passage-ways to the office of Greenbaum Bros. & Co., upon whom they had drafts. The crowd and their queer attire attracted the attention of the idle brokers, who began to poke fun at the unfortunate bankers. Messages by the hundred were sent in to them to know whether the strangers were not Herzegovinians. Some one gave a boy a quarter to inquire of Mr. Greenbaum if he did not wish the Militia called out. The poor bankers were driven half out of their wits before they settled with their visitors, and the latter marched off to Castle Garden. The Mennonites left for the West last evening.

A NEW-JERSEY ROUGH SHOT.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Dennis Murphy, a youth about nineteen years old, residing at No. 116 Brunswick street, Jersey City, was on his way home, accompanied by some companions, they met a party of three men, and Murphy exclaimed, "Shoot the hat," at the same time knocking the hat off the head of the man. The man drew a revolver, and saying, "I'll shoot you," fired, the ball taking effect in the left side of Murphy's neck and inflicting a serious, though not fatal wound. After the shot was fired the man and his companions ran away. Murphy was removed to the City Hospital, and yesterday afternoon he was reported as doing well.

A REMARKABLE MUTINY.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN REBELLION.

ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL IN NEW-YORK—STORY OF CAPT. PATTERSON—HOW THE TWO MATES WERE MURDERED — THE WITNESSES TO BE TAKEN TO BOSTON.

The schooner Jefferson Borden, Capt. William Patterson, arrived at Quarantine yesterday noon, and was boarded by Deputy Marshals Crowley and Harris, who found on board five witnesses to the mutiny, the story of which has been already told in the columns of THE TIMES. The witnesses were Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, the steward, Henry Aken; Jacob Limber, and Henry Malihende. They are to appear in Boston, where the three mutineers, Miller, Smith, and Clew, are to be tried.

It will be remembered that the Jefferson Borden left New-Orleans, for London, on March 23, laden with oil-cake, and, shortly after starting, the Captain was obliged to put Miller in irons for insubordination. Miller afterward apologized, and was set at liberty. On the night of April 20, however, he, with Smith and Clew, mutinied, murdered the first and second mates—Corydon E. and Charles Patterson—and attempted to decoy the Captain from his cabin for the purpose of killing him and obtaining possession of the ship. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, the Captain—being warned by his wife, who had an intuitive fear of trouble—refusing to leave the cabin, and he and the steward fought the three sailors for thirty-six hours, finally compelling them to surrender, putting them in irons, and completing the trip short-handed.

Mrs. Patterson, who is a lady of refined appearance and manners, and of evident culture, related her experience with suppressed emotion. She said she had been married nine years, and, during five years of the time, had been on board ship with her husband, who is part owner of his vessel. The first intimation she had of anything unusual was when Miller called to the Captain to come forward, as a man was hurt, and he thought his leg was broken. The call awakened both the lady and the Captain. He sprang to the room door, thinking to go immediately to the assistance of his man, but before he got outside, Miller appeared in the outer cabin. This aroused Mrs. Patterson's suspicions, and she said, "Don't go, Will." He stopped, and thought at once that the officer on deck would naturally bring such a message, and called, "Mr. Patterson." Corydon E. Patterson, the first mate, was his brother, and Charles Patterson, the second mate, was his cousin. Receiving no answer, and finding that neither one was in the cabin, he refused to go out, but sent the steward to learn if a man was hurt, and where the mates were. The steward came back with a report that he could not find the mates, nor see that any one was hurt. This put the Captain on the defensive, and he remained in his cabin till morning. He then tried to talk with the men, and found they would not speak to him. They told the steward that they had the mates in the forecastle, and that they were all right. Then began the skirmishing, which ended on the second day in the capitulation of the mutineers. Mrs. Patterson said she felt no fear of the men herself. She did not imagine they had killed the mates, but thought that if she should plead with them they would give up the "poor boys." She went as far forward on the deck as the Captain would allow her to go, and begged of them to release the mates. The men would not answer her, but again told the steward that the mates were all right.

The steward Aken, said that Smith was at the wheel during the second mate's watch, which began at 10 o'clock. At about 11 he obtained permission to go forward, and sent Limber to the wheel, saying that the second mate wanted him there. This left the mutineers, Smith, (whose real name is understood to be Ephraim Clark, of Boston,) an American; Clew, an Englishman, and Miller, a Russian Finn, all forward, and the officers all aft. Limber does not appear to have been concerned in the plot, and he says he was not spoken to by them on the subject. He was aft with the four officers, and the boy Henry Malihende was asleep in the forecastle. The second mate was on duty and had to be dispatched first. Smith cut the jib sheet and called out that it had parted. Charles Patterson, the second mate, came forward and went on the boom with Smith to make the sheet fast. When this was done Smith struck him on the head with the capstan bar, knocking him overboard. Smith then called up the first mate, who came on deck and asked what was wanted. Miller and Clew had come from the forecastle, and Miller struck the officer on the head with an iron block strap. He fell moaning, and the three threw him overboard. Miller then tried to lure the Captain from the cabin, but failed, as has been told. The steward says he was roused by the talk, and was told by Mrs. Patterson that the mates could not be found, and she thought Miller must have been making more trouble. He went forward, close to the three men who stood on the deck on the starboard side. He asked for the man who had broken his leg, and Miller and Smith told him he was on the forward part of the boat. Then he asked for the mates, and the men made no reply, but asked him why he did not go to help the poor man who was hurt. Aken said, "Oh, no, you can't fool me," and went back. Then all was quiet until daybreak, the Captain barricading the cabin doors, thinking that the men might make a rush and try to overpower him. A double-barrelled gun that he had in the cabin was brought out and cleaned and loaded with grape-shot, and his revolver was loaded. When day broke the Captain took the gun and the steward and went forward to the galley, where he also had a revolver. The men were watching, and a few words were interchanged, they saying that the mates were all right, and asking him to come further forward. He refused, and getting his revolver walked aft again, firing the pistol once to see if it was all right, but not aiming it at any one. He then approached the men, who had prepared themselves with stones and bits of iron as missiles. They would stand behind the corner of the forecastle, to screen themselves from fire, and would throw the missiles, and the Captain and steward would fire with their revolvers whenever they could see one of the mutineers. This was kept up at intervals all day without any result, excepting a few wounds. Smith was shot in the hand. Clew then took Smith's place as watchman and received a wound in the biceps muscle from the steward's revolver. The shot-gun was discarded after a single trial, the Captain preferring to rely on his revolver. The Captain at one time shot Smith through the wrist, at which Miller rushed forward and threw a piece of iron broken from a stove, which cut the Captain's face. During the day the Captain's party had bread and a little salt beef to eat, and there was luckily a little water aft. The mutineers had access to plenty of water, but had only scraps of food. The galley was too exposed a place for either party to attempt to cook anything. The boy Henry during the day came aft to the Captain through the hold. He said that he had been wakened in the night by Miller, who gagged him with a woolen comforter and took him into the hold, when, with Smith's assistance, he had tied him to two stanchions. From this confinement he had freed himself after a time, and had hidden in the cargo. Miller had come down twice to look for him, bringing a lamp the second time, but the boy had hidden himself well, and had at length wormed his way through to the stern. During the day the Captain, with the help of the steward, and Limber, (whom he did not trust with a weapon,) and the boy, did all the work absolutely necessary, such as pumping and clewing down the topsails.

On the second night active hostilities were suspended, each party watching the other closely. On the following morning the insurgents were not to be seen. Tired of fighting against such odds, they remained in the forecastle, a room about eight feet square. The others, acting under the Captain's orders, went forward and closed the forecastle door and made it fast, the men inside offering no resistance and keeping quiet. Then a thorough but fruitless search was made for the mates, and the Captain still unable to believe that they had been killed, was forced to think that they were in the forecastle with the mutineers. The forecastle window on the starboard side had been nailed up on account of the sea. The steward tore off some of the boards and looked in to see if he could see any one. He saw Miller looking out and fired at him, but was ordered by the Captain not to fire again as he might hit the mates. He then commanded the sailors to surrender and set the mates free, but no answer was received. Then the expedient was tried of pouring boiling water into the forecastle, but was unavailing, as it was too dark to see where to throw it, and the men inside were able to avoid it easily. The Captain bored holes with an auger through the thin boards in different places, but not until 11 o'clock were those outside able to get a view clear enough to enable them to know who to shoot at. Then they got a sight at Miller and shot him five times. Then Clew was shot through the lower ribs and the party surrendered. The Captain made Miller and Smith put their hands out and he put on the irons, and Clew was chained in his bunk. They then confessed to having murdered the mates. They said they had intended to make their way to land and scuttle the schooner and desert her.

The Jefferson Borden kept on her way, speaking a Norwegian vessel and getting a seaman from her, and arriving at London on the sixty-first day out from New-Orleans. The mutineers were kept in irons and obliged to help at the pumps, but although their wounds were numerous, they were not dangerous, and all were surrendered to the proper authorities in England and afterward extradited on demand of the United States authorities.

REPORTED ROBBERIES.

The following robberies were reported at the Central Office yesterday: The residence of William Coleman, No. 780 Greenwich street, was entered by sneak-thieves yesterday, while the occupants were absent at church, and robbed of clothing and jewelry valued at $247....The lager-beer saloon of John Milner, No. 48 Allen street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of billiard-balls and cigars valued at $100....The apartments of Abraham Worms, No. 377 Second avenue, were robbed of $100 worth of wearing apparel by sneak-thieves....Three unknown thieves passed through the hallway of the premises No. 1,016 First avenue, and one of them thrusting his hand through the open window, stole a watch and chain valued at $80, the property of Henry Crump....The apartments of Mrs. McGinty, at No. 60 East Broadway, were entered by sneak-thieves, who stole $35 worth of wearing apparel....The liquor store of Peter O. Brunjes, No. 99 Fulton street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of cigars and money amounting in all to $75....Sneak-thieves entered the apartments of A. Bowles, No. 442 East Twenty-third street, on Sunday evening and stole $22 worth of clothing.

RAPID-TRANSIT PLANS.

TWO NEW SCHEMES BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Rapid Transit are still engaged in discussing the different routes which have been proposed for the construction of a railroad, in which, so far as can be ascertained, they are not making rapid progress. A full board was in attendance yesterday, with Commissioner Seligman in the chair, and the entire session was consumed in the consideration of the question of fixing upon a route, but nothing definite was decided upon. Two new plans were laid before the Commissioners, and the communications accompanying them placed upon file. One of these was a plan for an underground railway for passenger traffic, submitted by H. L. Stibbs, of Columbia, S. C., designed for either wide or narrow streets, for which the inventor claims a peculiar plan of running the cars. For tunneling through earth, where an arch is necessary, it is formed of molded blocks of beton, set up in large sections. Where the tunnel is run through rock, he claims the invention of a machine for cutting the rock smoothly, evenly, rapidly, and cheaply. There are to be four stations per mile, as nearly as the cross streets will permit, each station to be 100 feet long, with the roof supported on girder beams of wrought iron, eighteen inches wide, and to weigh not less than 100 pounds to the foot, placed five feet apart, the space to be closed by a corrugated sheet-iron arch, with beton cement on top. Ventilation is to be provided by erecting an iron stack in the centre space between every other station, or one-half mile apart, three feet in diameter and forty feet or more high, and connected with the top of the tunnel by a suitable opening. The stack is surrounded by a light ornamental iron framework, which acts as its support. The stations and cars are to be lighted by gas. Each car will seat fifty passengers, three cars to constitute a train, to be drawn by a light engine built on an improved plan, whereby they are to consume their own smoke and make but little noise. The estimated cost of this road, furnished and equipped with rolling stock, is put at $395,000 per mile.

Mr. L. Lotz, of Brooklyn, presented a plan for an elevated, four-track railroad, of which he claims that the peculiarities of his invention "relate to a new arrangement of arches, chords, braces, and beams," which are set forth at length in the specifications accompanying his plan. He proposes two pairs of tracks, placed one above the other, and all parts combined and placed in such a manner as to produce a stable structure. The road is supported on columns, or piers, placed at opposite sides of the street, in pairs, each pair being arranged to support a transverse arch. The ends of each arch rest on the two columns, and are connected with the ends of a chord, which constitutes the support of the lower pair of rails. The chord is braced to the centre by a pendant, the lower end of which rests on braces which extend through blocks placed under the chord, and are bent from the blocks toward the arch. The top of the arch is flattened, and serves to sustain the upper pair of rails. This flat top of the arch is connected with the arch by means of a pair of uprights, the lower ends of which are bolted to the chord and the upper ends to the upper part of the arch. The centre of the top of the arch is also sustained by a pendant, which rests on a V-shaped brace, the ends of which connect with the junction of the uprights and the arch. Between every pair of arches the rails are held in place by and supported on cross-beams, suspended at their ends from longitudinal girders, resting on chords. Other devices are also provided for strengthening the road. No estimates as to cost accompany the specifications.

Communications were also received from J. P. Fitch, R. W. Morgan, Arthur B. Ross, J. B. & J. M. Cornell, L. Colwell, and others.

THE EMIGRATION INQUIRY.

MR. ALVORD DECIDES TO REMAIN ON THE COMMITTEE — TESTIMONY OF MESSRS. HUSTED AND BIGLIN.

The Assembly Investigating Committee of Quarantine and Emigration Affairs resumed their session yesterday morning at Castle Garden. Messrs. Alvord, Wachner, Schuyler, and Vosburgh were present. When the meeting was called to order Mr. Alvord said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I desire to say a few words in regard to the little affair last Friday. I might have shown more temper than was well, but I still believe I had a right to ask those questions. In my astonishment at being so bluffed off I determined not to attend here any longer. But I now have come to the conclusion to stay in this committee if I can question as I choose. I shall submit to have you gentlemen rule me out if you will have it recorded. I desire to have corruption opposed whether in Republicans or Democrats. I shall simply submit myself to the will of the committee.

Mr. Vosburgh said:

"I still hold the opinion that I held last Friday, but I withdraw everything personal I have said concerning Mr. Alvord."

Mr. Alvord rose to his feet, saying:

"I shall ask that question, and leave it to you if I have a right or not. I shall avoid all expression of feeling in regard to it in the future."

"I do not think," replied Mr. Vosburgh, "any member would have any objection to any question being asked by any member, but I do object to any question being asked concerning other commissions."

"I say," said Mr. Alvord, "that I will ask any questions I like."

Mr. Husted testified that he never received any money from Mr. Nolan in consideration of his services, either as a member of the Commission of Emigration, or as a member of the Legislature; he never had a conversation with the agents or proprietors of the steam-ship companies in his life, and did not know any of them; he first became acquainted with Michael Nolan in 1865 or 1866, and the first time he became aware that Mr. Nolan was connected in business with Patrick H. Jones was shortly after he had been appointed Postmaster. He said he had an impression that in 1870, while he was Commissioner of Emigration, a resolution was adopted in favor of reducing expenses, so that the total cost of the department could be covered by a rate of $1 50 per head; he did not know what proceedings had taken place in the Senate in regard to the matter; he had never had any business transactions with Gen. Jones; when the bill for the reduction of the head-money was before the Legislature he had no information that any arrangement had been made with Mr. Nolan by the steam-ship companies; he did not think he had any conversation with Mr. Nolan in 1871; the only persons who talked to him on the subject were Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Frear, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Schwab; during his connection with the board he was never officially brought into connection with the question of head-money; he read Mr. Nolan's testimony as published in the newspapers; he was satisfied that if Mr. Nolan, or any person from the ship companies had never gone to Albany in 1871, the bill reducing the head-money would have been passed unanimously. Mr. Alvord then asked Mr. Husted if he recollected the celebrated bill in reference to the Health Officer of the State of New-York when the vote was 90 to about 20 one day, and on the next day the vote stood 100 to 8. Mr. Husted replied that he did, but he never thought there was any money in that passage; he thought there was very little money spent in Albany since 1868; he remembered the bill introduced by George McKay in 1872, and said it was adversely reported on by the committee; he had no knowledge of what steps had been taken before the committee to secure its passage; he had no conversation with Mr. Nolan in reference to that bill. This closed the testimony of Mr. Husted; after leaving the room he returned to make a correction; he said he had stated that while he was a member of the Board of Emigration the subject of head-money had never come up before him; he had since called to mind that before he had been connected with the board two weeks the subject was introduced.

Mr. Bernard Biglin was then sworn and examined. He testified that he was at one time connected with the baggage department of the Board of Emigration, by an understanding with the Commissioners; the Commissioners prescribed the rates he was to charge, he knew Mr. Smith, who was a member of the board, but could not say that he was ever intimately acquainted with him; he took no part in securing his election in 1874; he never received any money from Mr. Smith, but in 1874 about $100 was sent to him, which was contributed by some of his friends; he never solicited Mr. Smith or anybody else to obtain contributions for him from the employes of the Board of Emigration, and did not know whether Mr. Stevenson, who was at that time Commissioner, had taken any interest in the matter; the subscriptions were entirely voluntary as far as he was concerned; the rates charged by him for transporting packages from Castle Garden were forty cents per package; he did not think he caused the introduction of the bill into the Legislature of 1874 for an increase of the head-money; he did not hear in Albany that the steam-ship companies paid the sum of $40,000 to be devoted to the interests of that bill, or any other bill of that kind. The session was then adjourned to the 1st of September.

THE NEW-YORK POSTOFFICE.

HISTORY OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

MONOPOLY GRANTED TO THE DUKE OF YORK—CURIOUS DUTIES OF A MAIL CARRIER—FRANKLIN'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE SERVICE—THE FIRST LOCATION OF THE CITY POST OFFICE.

The New-York Post Office is a remarkable instance of rapid progress, even more remarkable than the City itself. The "oldest inhabitant," who got his letters from the little old-fashioned window in Garden street, and wondered where all the people lived who wrote letters enough to fill a peck measure in one day—all for New-York—looks with stupefied amazement on the grand structure in the park to be occupied on the 28th instant for Post Office business. The first news about Post Offices heard in this country was near the middle of the seventeenth century, when Charles II. conferred on his profligate brother, the Duke of York, the right to establish and regulate posts in the North American Colonies, and collect such revenue therefrom as he could. Postal history up to that period is brief. Rome had its stated places where messengers or couriers were kept for State use. These places were *positum*, or fixed stations; hence "post" (as we use it meaning the moving courier) was simply a station. The first letter posts were started in the Thirteenth Century by some of the Hanse Towns' merchants. During the reign of Maximilian the Princes of Thura and Taxis established posts, and soon got a monopoly of great value. The princes of the present day still control valuable postal privileges. In the time of Charles V. their posts covered the whole of his Empire. In England the Crown employed messengers who wore the royal livery in the time of Henry III., but carried only official documents. In the reign of Edward I. posts were established where horses were to be had for hire. Camden mentions, in 1581, an officer called the "Master of the Postes." There appears to have been a post for letters between London and the Continent in the fifteenth century, when certain disputes between the Flemings and the Italians led to the appointment of a "Chiefe Poaste Master," who had charge both of the English and foreign posts. Thomas Randolph was the first Chief Postmaster of England. It was a hundred years after the establishment of a foreign post that private letters were taken. James first naturally improved communication with his native Scotland, but only for Government business. He also instituted a foreign post for letters going abroad from England, and conferred the office of "Postmaster for England and Foreign Parts" on Mathew De Quæster, the elder, and Mathew De Quæster, the younger." Lord Stanhope, who was then Postmaster of England, objected, but soon after resigned, leaving all to the Quæsters. They assigned the office to William Frizell and Thomas Witherings. In 1635 a post was authorized to run night and day between London and Edinburgh, going and returning in six days. In 1637 the English Government took control of letter-carrying, and has kept it ever since. In 1705 the Post Office business was extended to the colonies in America, the chief office to be at New-York. This arrangement went into effect about five years later. The first cheap venture was a penny post established in London in 1681, but it was declared an interference with the monopoly of the Duke of York, and was suppressed.

The first attempt to establish a postal system in this country was by Gov. Lovelace, (Colonel, not Lord Lovelace,) in 1672. On the 10th of December, in that year, he issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas it is thought convenient and necessary, in obedience to his Sacred Majesty's command, who enjoines all his subjects in their distinct colonies to enter into a strict Allyance and Correspondency with each other, as likewise for the advancement of Negotiation, Trade and Civil Commerce, and for a more speedy Intelligence and Dispatch of Affayres; that a Messenger or Post bee authorized to sett forthe from this City of New Yorke monthelev, and thence to travaile to Boston, from whence within that monthe hee shall returne againe to this City. These are, therefore, to give notice to all persons concerned, That on the First Day of January next the Messenger appointed shall proceed on his journey to Boston. If any therefore have any letters or small portable goods to be conveyde to Hartford, Connecticott, Boston, or any other place in the Road, they shall be carefully delivered according to the directions by a sworne Messenger and Post, who is purposely employed in that Affaire. In the Interim, those that bee disposed to send letters, let them bring them to the Secretary's office, where, in a lockt box they shall be preserved till the Messenger calls for them. All Persons paying the Post before theBag g be sealed up."

The man employed to carry the letters was called the Postmaster, and was required to take an oath that he would promptly perform his duties, and that he would neither directly nor indirectly "detayne, conceale, or open" any letters, packets, or other goods, but carefully deliver or cause to be delivered all such goods; that he would use all speed, making no unnecessary stay, and "in all things truly and soberly to comport yor selfe, so as belongs to that trust reposed in you, and as a Post Master ought to doe." Elaborate instructions were prepared, the chief of which are to be civil to all people, and not exact too much postage; to apply to the Governors—especially Gov. Winthrop—from whom he would receive the best directions about the road; to fix by-stations to leave and call for letters; to give account of his actions to Gov. Andros; to mark trees that shall direct passengers the best way; "when any persons are desirous to travaile with you, you are to treate them civilly, and to afforde them your best help and assistance, that I may heare noe complaint of you; you are also to detect and cause to be apprehended all fugitive souldyers and servauntes runn away from these parts," &c.

It does not appear that anything like a Post Office or mail carrier existed under the Dutch Government of the City. But three years after the Province came under English rule we find the Common Council selling to Johannes Verveshe the monopoly of a ferry over Spuyten Duyvil Creek for five years, with the condition that he should carry free all messengers going to and from the City with letters or packets from or to the Governors of New-York and Connecticut.

In 1671 John Archer, of Westchester, having purchased a part of the Van Der Donck estate, built a new village "near unto the passage commonly called Spiting Devil," on the road to Connecticut. Gov. Lovelace made Archer's village an enfranchised township, with the usual immunities, under the name of Fordham, on condition that "the inhabitants should always send forward to the next town all public packets and letters coming to New-York or going thence to any of his Majesties's Colonies."

The first mention of a Post Office in Boston is under date of 1677, when such an office was established by the Massachusetts Colonial Court, and put in charge of John Heyward or Heywood, as Postmaster.

In 1683, the year after his arrival in this country, William Penn issued an order or grant to Henry Waddy, of Taconah, to establish a post, and to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to Newcastle or the Falls. The rates of postage were: From the Falls to Philadelphia, three pence; to Chester, five pence; to Newcastle, seven pence; to Maryland, nine pence. The post rider went once a week, and the time of departure was to be carefully published at the meeting-house door, and in other public places.

Owing to the Dutch war and other interference, Lovelace did not succeed in his effort, but the matter was taken up by Gov. Dongan, who corresponded on the subject with the home authorities. A letter to him from the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Colonies, dated Aug. 27, 1684, says:

"As for setting up post-houses along the road from Carolina to Nova Scotia, it seems a very reasonable thing, and you may offer the privilege thereof to any undertaker for three or five years by way of farme; reserving what parte of the profitt you thinke fitt to the Duke; (not less than one-tenth;) the farmers to account to the Duke," &c." And we think you were much in the right when you asserted that the Duke's title to the profits of all the post-offices within his Majesty's dominions was not to be doubted, but is intended over all the forraigne plantacions as well as in Europe."

Dongan replied: "You are pleased to say I may set up a Post House, but send me noe power to doe it." He said the neighboring colonies desired such accommodation, and that post riders had been established in some places. He would go to Pemaquid in the Spring, and try to settle a Post Office in Connecticut and one in Boston. He did so, and had a conference with Gov. Trent, of Connecticut, about arranging a post route as far east as Boston, in which city a Postmaster had been appointed as early as 1677. On his return to New-York, Gov. Dongan got an ordinance through his Council "that for the better correspondence between the colonies in America, a post office be established; and that the rates for riding poste be three pence per mile, and for every single letter not above 100 miles, three pence; if more, proportionably." This was in 1685, and was the first established rate of postage in the country.

In 1687, Edward Randolph, who had been Collector of Customs and Licenser of the Press in New-York City, was appointed Deputy Postmaster for New-England by Lord Treasurer Rochester Randolph had doubtless acted as Postmaster in New-York, as William Bogardus was immediately appointed Postmaster for both the City and Provinces by Gov. Dongan.

In 1690 there was great trouble in New-York on account of the Leslier usurpation. We find that "the Publick Post, Mr. John Perry, setting out (Jan. 16) from the house of Col. Lewis Morris toward Boston was not advanced on his way above a quarter of a mile before he was laid hold on by a warrant from our usurper Leysler, and brought back to this place" [New-York] "with his letters, which were opened and perused at the will and pleasure of this arbitrary man."

The next serious effort was made by Col. John Hamilton, son of Andrew Hamilton, a shrewd Scotch merchant, who settled in New-Jersey. He was one of Lord Neil Campbell's council, and followed Campbell as Lieutenant Governor in 1686. In 1689 he sailed for England, but was taken prisoner by the French and held for some time. He was appointed Governor of New-Jersey, and returned in 1692. While he was in England Thomas Neale obtained a patent to establish Post Offices throughout the American colonies, and April 4, 1692, he appointed Col. John Hamilton his deputy for all the American plantations. Col. Hamilton brought the subject before Gov. Fletcher and the New-York Assembly, and an act was immediately passed (October, 1792) "for encouraging a Post Office." This act was revived from time to time for a dozen or more years. Mr. Hamilton's good work was arrested in 1698, when Parliament enacted that all high officers should be natural-born English subjects. Hamilton, being a Scotchman, was turned out, but he afterward recovered compensation from the English Government for the breaking of his patent.

Gov. Cornbury (December, 1702) desired packets between New-York and England, as he had to send his letters by posts to Boston. The Lords of Trade about that time favored a proposal of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys to run two packet-boats between the Isle of Wight and New-York.

In 1704, (June 30,) Gov. Cornbury wrote again about the difficulty of corresponding with England. There was a tolerably regular post to Boston, "but westward he goes no farther than Philadelphia, and there is no other post on all this continent."

In 1708, July 1, Cornbury again complained of difficulty in hearing from England. He was often many months without a word. "Till I had the favor of these letters of the 7th May I have not had one line from your honorable board nor from the Secretary of State these fifteen months." There were only two safe ways of sending to England—by the Virginia fleet from Jamestown, and by the mast (corn) fleet from Boston.

The Postmaster in New-York City in 1702 and long thereafter was William Sharpas. He was the clerk of the Common Council, having been appointed in 1693. He held that office forty-six years, to his death in 1739. How long he served as Postmaster does not appear.

In 1717 Jonathan Dickinson gave notice that a post had been established whereby advices were conveyed from Boston to Williamsburg, in Virginia, in four weeks in Winter and two weeks in Summer.

In 1727 William Bradford, the celebrated printers then of Philadelphia and afterward of New-York, arranged a post to go from Philadelphia, by way of the eastern shore of Maryland, to Annapolis, returning by way of the western shore, making the trip once a fortnight in the Summer.

Postal improvements still came very slowly. In December, 1731, messengers went once a fortnight in Winter to Boston and Philadelphia. Richard Nichols was the New-York Postmaster, and advertised for a man to perform the foot post to Albany for the Winter season.

July 25, 1736, the Postmaster gave notice that he would trust no more, having been a great loser by giving credit.

The next year, 1737, a great event for the Post Office happened. Ex-Gov. Spotswood, of Virginia, was the Postmaster General for the American Colonies. Being dissatisfied with his deputy in Philadelphia, he turned the man out and put in his place "Mr. Benjamin Franklin, printer." The philosopher says: "I accepted, and found great advantage, for though the salary was small, it facilitated the correspondence that improved my newspaper, increased the number demanded, as well as the advertisements to be inserted, so that it came to afford me a considerable income. My old competitor's newspaper declined proportionably, and I was satisfied without retaliating his refusal while Postmaster to permit my papers to be carried by the riders."

In 1738, Harry Pratt engaged to ride post between Philadelphia and Newport, Va., to set out in the beginning of each month, and return in twenty-four days. In 1745 a road for post riders was marked out between Philadelphia and Perth Amboy.

Spotswood died in 1753, and Benjamin Franklin and William Hunter were appointed jointly to succeed in the office of Deputy Postmasters General for North America. "The American office," says Franklin, "had never paid anything to that of Great Britain. We were to have £600 a year if we could make it out of the profits of the office. To do this, a variety of improvements were necessary. Some were expensive, so that in the first four years the office became in debt to us above £900. But it soon after began to pay us; and before I was displaced by a freak of the Ministers, we had brought it to yield three times as much clear revenue to the Crown as the Post Office of Ireland. Since that imprudent transaction they have received from it—not one farthing!"

In this year, 1753, began the first delivery of letters by penny posts, or local carriers—such carriers generally being the Postmasters or their clerks. This, of course, was Franklin's idea.

In 1754, in October, he established, or tried to establish, a tri-weekly mail between Philadelphia and New-York; once a week had been the oftenest until then.

The next year he arranged to have a mail at least once a week all Winter to points as far north as Boston. In 1758 Franklin got a regulation that newspapers, until then carried free in the mails, should pay ninepence a year for fifty miles, and sixpence a year for greater distances.

Franklin, during his administration of the office, assisted by his son William, (afterward Governor of New-Jersey,) made rapid improvement in the business, increased the frequency of posts, and in time established coaches on the main routes. In 1755 he had posts between New-York and Philadelphia twice a week, "to set out at 10 A. M. and arrive at noon the third day."

About the time of Franklin's appointment, Cadwallader Colden was a prominent member of the New-York Governor's Council. He was a pushing, obstinate, and able man; was President of the Council, Acting Governor, Lieutenant Governor—boss and all hands—from 1761 to the Revolution. Franklin put Colden's son Alexander in the New-York Post Office—or found him there, rather, and there he stuck with all his father's pertinacity until the last hour.

Under Franklin and Colden the New-York Post Office began to be an institution of importance. On Colden's accession he issued the following notice:

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1753.

The Post Office will be removed on Thursday next to the house of Alexander Colden, opposite Bowling Green, in Broadway, where the Rev. Mr. Pemberton lately lived, where letters will be received and delivered out every day, (Saturday afternoons and the arrival of the posts and Sundays excepted,) from 8 A. M. till 12, and from 2 until 4 P. M., except on post nights, when attendance will be given until 10 o'clock of the night. And all letters for persons living in town that remain uncalled for on post nights will on Monday morning be sent out by a penny post to be provided for that purpose.

N. B.—No credit for the future will be given for postage.

ALEXANDER COLDEN,
Deputy Postmaster.

Our Post Office now, for the first time, had a definite location. Previously it was at the Governor's house, or oftener in the Governor's Secretary's pocket. The chief place for letters was at the Merchants' Coffee House. James Parker, when editor of the *Post Box*, complained that letters for him left there were lost or stolen, and offered "twenty shillings reward, and no questions asked, for their return."

Colden, though intensely loyal, was superseded, in 1776, by the British commander, who kept the City under military rule. The Postmaster during this period, or at least during some portion of the time, was John Antill.

AN IMPORTANT GRAIN DECISION.

THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE DECIDE THE DISPUTE BETWEEN BINGHAM BROS AND DAVID DOWS & CO.

THE TIMES printed on Sunday the particulars of a curious grain dispute between Bingham Bros. and David Dows & Co., which, after a number of complications, was referred to the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange for adjudication, the principle involved being the important one whether the rule granting the buyer three days in which to remove his purchase does not in effect act as a guarantee by the seller for that period. Late yesterday afternoon the Arbitration Committee rendered the following decision and award:

Whereas, A controversy between Messrs. Bingham Brothers and David Dows & Co., members of the New-York Produce Exchange, as to the delivery of a boat-load of wheat under the rules regulating the grain trade, having been voluntarily submitted to the Arbitration Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange for their decision, by an instrument in writing bearing date the 19th day of August, 1875, duly received and attested; and

Whereas, The proofs and allegations of the parties were heard at a meeting of a majority of all the members of said committee and a majority of those present concurring in the following award; and

Whereas, The committee are of the opinion that the effect of Rule 2 is merely to require a decision within the time stipulated therein, as to whether the grain as a lot is equal to the sample or description sold by; and that, whether the buyer fails to give notice of rejection, or accepts it under the rule or declines to accept it, and it is decided by the Committee on Grain on appeal, to be equal to sample or description sold by, the effect is to render it obligatory on the buyer to provide for its elevation and to receive within the buyer's lay days, all that turns out equal to the sample or description sold by; also that on sales made under Rule 11, as well as under Rule 2, the grain remains at the risk or guarantee of the seller both as to quality and condition until it passes the elevator, provided the same be within the time known as buyer's lay days.

The certificate of the Committee on Grain dated the 17th inst., stating that the wheat in question "is a good delivery on contract" is construed to mean that as a lot the wheat was equal to the description sold by.

The certificate of the Committee on Grain, dated the 18th inst., is considered as a decision that the wheat in question was not equal to description sold by, and being within the time of buyer's lay days it relieves him from his obligation to provide for the elevation or to receive the same.

Therefore, as there was no delivery of the wheat on the 17th inst., and as on the 18th inst. the Committee on Grain decided that the grain was not a good delivery, we, the said Arbitration Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange, do hereby award, order, and decide that Bingham Brothers were not bound to take the wheat, and that Messrs. David Dows & Co. must pay the cost of this arbitration, $20.

It is expected that this decision, when it becomes known this morning, will cause considerable commotion on the Exchange. The amount involved in this particular case is about $10,000.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose commanding, arrived at Pier No. 33 North River promptly at 5 P. M., parading eight full commands of twelve files front. A large number arrived in carriages, and altogether there were about 400 men. The regiment embarked on the steamer Stonington for Providence, where it will arrive at 6:30 this morning.

THE TWEED SUIT.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ARGUED

DEBATE ON THE APPEAL FROM JUDGE DONOHUE'S ORDER FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS—THE APPEAL FROM JUDGE BARRETT'S REFUSAL TO REDUCE TWEED'S BAIL SUBMITTED—DECISION RESERVED.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, before Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels, argument was heard on the appeal of the people from the order of Judge Donohue directing the service of a bill of particulars on Tweed in the $6,000,000 suit brought against him in the name of the people. After the court had overruled a preliminary objection on behalf of Tweed as to the irregularity of the appeal being heard before an adjourned term, Mr. Peckham, with whom Mr. O'Conor was associated on behalf of the people, proceeded with his argument on behalf of the appeal.

This action is brought, he said, to charge Tweed with a liability for one series of peculations among the multitude of which he was guilty. This series amounted to more than six million dollars. This money was paid out by the Controller to various claimants on certificates of audit signed by the Mayor, the Controller, and Tweed, in the form prescribed for this purpose in Laws of 1870, chapter 382, section 4, page 878. By the affidavits now produced for the plaintiffs it appears that the governing administrative officers of this City for several years next preceding August, 1871, co-operated in procuring from the Legislature authority to impose current taxes on this City, and to mortgage without limit future local revenues, for the purpose of drawing the proceeds from the local Treasury on pretended claims formally certified by themselves, as auditors, without examination; and the moneys thus collusively obtained were divided between such officers and their confederates. It is reasonably well established that the people were swindled in this way, between Jan. 1, 1867, and Aug. 1, 1871, to an amount exceeding $30,000,000. It is fairly presumable that peculation greatly exceeded even this vast sum. Notwithstanding that the proofs were so abundant that he never dared to interpose a circumstantial denial of the charges, a single cent has never been recovered against him. All civil suits prosecuted prior to that now before the court have been judicially pronounced professional blunders and contumeliously dismissed. The Legislature at the last session stepped in and enacted, at the instance of the State's professional advisers, the most effective remedial laws that could be devised; and this suit has been commenced under that legislation. The Attorney General, with such professional aid as he could command, has framed for the purpose what he and his assistants deemed the most appropriate process; and the question now presented is whether there is, in this court or the court of review, some judicial machinery by which this last effort to obtain civil justice can be baffled. William M. Tweed, the defendant, was the universally recognized leader and manager of this system. Others who participated in his criminal career and partook of its fruits were his subordinates. Most of the others have fled from justice; but he had so long controlled the political action of those who manipulated the votes of both political parties, and had so long dictated nominations of both parties, as well as the election returns, that he ventured to set at defiance the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the Government. He conceived that the *personnel* of each was either directly or indirectly interested in past corruptions and in the continuance of his system, though possibly under slight modification. He, therefore, supposed that he could prevent any successful prosecution. It is a matter of public history that, to a very great extent, this supposal was well founded. The inconveniences which he has suffered have, at the worst, been slight, and perhaps even those have been more apparent than real. The evidence is explicit that, pursuant to a combination between Tweed and sundry others, the $6,000,000 in question was obtained under false certificates of audit signed by him. The claimants all made up their claims under directions from himself and his associates and agents; and there was paid to himself for his own use one-quarter of this whole sum, say from ten to fifteen hundred thousand dollars. Two other quarters were distributed among his official compeers or subordinates. Of the remaining quarter there is a mere possibility that four-sevenths, or about one-half, may have had a foundation in some work, materials, or supplies furnished to the public offices and buildings. The claims were founded on accounts made up without any regard to truth or fact, and in gross violation of both. They were so made up in compliance with express instructions given the claimants by the official conspirators. The accounts thus made up and certified were (with a slight accidental exception) abstracted or destroyed while in charge of the Controller. This was Connolly, a chief actor in the conspiracy. It took place at the moment when aroused public indignation had begun imperatively to demand a remedy in tones sufficiently loud to excite alarm among those corrupt officers. At about the same moment Tweed directed the principal claimants to destroy all their books, accounts, and papers of every description by which the transactions in question were or could be in any degree evidenced or traced; and they obeyed him. Without attempting or daring to make any circumstantial denial, without venturing to demur to the complaint, and thus test its legal sufficiency, or to answer it and "put himself upon the country for trial," Tweed now comes into court with four special motions of a dilatory nature. The first motion was that the plaintiffs be compelled to furnish Tweed with a bill of particulars of such of said accounts and claims as they claim to have been false, fictitious, and fraudulent, specifying what portions of the accounts and claims, and what items therein are claimed to have been false or fictitious or fraudulent, and that the claim of the City be more definitely stated. The second motion was that the plaintiffs be compelled to make the complaint more definite and certain by stating whether every item in the account and claims mentioned or referred to in the schedule annexed to the complaint was false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and if so, in what respects it was so false, fictitious, and fraudulent, whether because no materials were furnished or labor was actually done, or, if any, then how great was the excess charged above the amount furnished or done, or whether the prices charged for such materials or labor were too high, and if so, what was the excess above the fair or agreed price. The third motion was that the plaintiffs be compelled to make the complaint more definite and certain by stating the various causes of action separately, and plainly numbering them. Then came a fourth motion, that the complaint should be set aside because the causes of action are not separately stated or plainly numbered, and that so much of the complaint as does not relate to the first warrant alleged to have been fraudulently issued, be stricken out as irrelevant or redundant, and that either all allegations of neglect to audit, or all allegations of fraud, conspiracy, or combination be stricken out as irrelevant and redundant, and that plaintiffs should be compelled to elect upon which of the 151 warrants set forth in the complaint they intend to rely, and to serve an amended complaint, omitting so much of the present complaint as relates to any not so elected, and that they be compelled to elect whether they will proceed upon the allegations of fraud or the allegations of a neglect to audit, and that so much of the complaint as relates to the cause or causes of action not so elected be stricken out as irrelevant and redundant. The motions were heard before Mr. Justice Donohue, who without writing any opinion other than a memorandum indorsed on the papers, to the effect that he considered the case within the principle of the decision of Judge Lawrence in Mayor vs. Tweed, granted the motion in the following particulars: (1.) He ordered that plaintiffs should serve an amended complaint, wherein they should specify what right in the premises was claimed by the Mayor, &c. (2.) That plaintiffs should either strike out so much of the complaint as alleges a neglect to audit the claims referred to, specifying as such the part commencing with the words, "That the said pretended claims or liabilities were not," and ending with the words, "signed the same," or shall state in the complaint that they do not rely on the neglect to audit as a cause of action; or if plaintiffs do elect to rely on the neglect to audit as a cause of action, that they shall strike out so much of the complaint as sets forth fraud, conspiracy, or combination on the part of the said Tweed and Watson. (3.) He ordered that the plaintiffs should serve on the defendant a bill of particulars of the plaintiffs' "claim," setting forth in full and in detail the whole or such parts of items in each of the bills, accounts, vouchers, or warrants mentioned in the complaint as plaintiffs claim to have been false; the whole or such parts of items as plaintiffs claim to have been fictitious; the whole or such parts of items as plaintiffs claim to have been fraudulent. Setting forth in each case the parts, portions, or items of such bills, accounts, vouchers, or warrants as they claim to represent supplies, materials, or labor not furnished to the plaintiffs, giving the description, date, and amount thereof; and such parts, &c., as plaintiffs claim to have been overcharged, or otherwise false or erroneous, stating the amount and description of supplies, &c., actually charged, the prices at which they were charged, and those at which it is claimed they should have been charged. The Judge then extended the time to answer to twenty days after the plaintiffs should have complied with this order, and denied the rest of the motions. Plaintiffs' appeal from the whole of this order, except so much as denies a part of the motions, and from that defendant Tweed appeals. Plaintiffs' appeal presents these questions: (1.) Should the complaint be made more definite in the allegations as to the interest of the Mayor, &c? (2.) Can plaintiff be compelled to elect between the so-called allegations of neglect to audit and those of fraud, and one or the other struck out? (3.) Can plaintiffs be required to serve such a bill of particulars as is ordered? On the defendant's appeal there arises the question whether plaintiffs can be compelled to have a separate count for each warrant mentioned in the complaint.

Mr. Peckham, continuing his argument, contended that the order is appealable. Even if ordinarily an order directing service of a bill of particulars of a party's claim would not be appealable, yet when such order is made in a case where the party has no legal right to the particulars directed by the order, and where it appears from the papers that the order cannot be complied with, and that its effect is virtually a perpetual stay, it would be a mockery of justice to say that it is not appealable because coming under a class which in ordinary routine business is not regarded as appealable. That this order is of the pernicious character stated is shown in the points on the merits. The allegation as to the interest of the Mayor is as definite as it can be made. The court below erred in requiring anything to be stricken out of the complaint. The gravamen of the complaint consists in the allegations of the conspiracy to procure false and pretended claims to be set up and paid, the actual procurement thereof in the manner stated, and the conversion of the proceeds thereof. It is not easy to perceive why, in stating the manner in which the conspiracy was carried out by defendant and others, the acts done by him in order to effect this conversion to his own use of millions of public moneys, the plaintiffs should omit an important fact merely because such fact, with other allegations not in the complaint, might, of itself, constitute a cause of action. The court erred in ordering plaintiffs to serve a bill of particulars, and all the court could order, if any, is a statement of the several sums obtained by the defendant. But even if the court had the power it should not have been exercised as asked for in this case. The allegations as to which we are ordered to serve particulars are in these words: "That the said accounts so pretended to have been audited, and for which warrants were so made and paid as aforesaid, and which are mentioned in the schedule marked A, were all false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and did not, nor did any of them, represent any liabilities or liability against the said County, or any real or actual liabilities or liability which, according to the true intent and meaning of said act of the Legislature, were directed to be audited, provided for, or paid, or any just or lawful demand whatever." As to this allegation, the plaintiffs are required to set out the items and parts of items of the claims made by Garvey, Ingersoll, and Keyser which were fraudulent, and the portions thereof which were just. In other words, the complaint says that the whole was a fraud, and that not any was just, and the order directs the plaintiffs to state what part was fraudulent and what part was just. This assumes that the honesty of the defendant Tweed is an ascertainable quantity. It is preposterous to compel a plaintiff prosecuting for a wrong to set forth at his peril the amount which, on such grounds, he might conjecture to be a proper deduction from his own claim for damages. A burglar sued for his robberies might as well demand a deduction for the value of his tools accidentally left behind him on his sudden flight from the premises, and require the plaintiff to furnish a list of them and to state their value. To cap the climax of this monstrous proposition, it comes from the party who, not content with having covered the transaction, while in progress with false colors, so as perfectly to conceal their character and all their odious features, closed his connection with the affair by applying the torch of Omar to every paper or document under the control of himself or any of his associates, through which any of the detailed statements now ordered by the court could be made up. No precedent for such an order can be found in the decision of Judge Lawrence in the case of The Mayor against Marriner and Tweed. While the plaintiffs are ordered to perform an impossible thing, the defendant's time to answer is extended until it be performed. This lets him off forever. If this order is to stand it certainly may be said that the uses of legal procedure are to prevent the attainment of justice. The order, as appealed from by plaintiffs, should be reversed, and the several motions of the defendant denied, with costs, and with costs and disbursements of this appeal.

MR. FIELD IS HEARD FOR HIS CLIENT.

Mr. Dudley Field, Jr., in presenting the points relied upon by his client, represented in the outset that the motion was heard not upon the complaint alone, but upon affidavits. By these affidavits, he contended, it was made distinctly to appear that the plaintiffs did not claim or assert that a bill of particulars could not be furnished. The utmost shown on this subject was that they could not furnish so full a bill of particulars as they could have done if certain of the papers had not been destroyed. Then the complaint itself was subject to the very criticism that was made upon it in the points prepared by the defendant before he saw the affidavits in question, viz., that the allegation that the accounts were all false, fictitious, and fraudulent was either an untruthful statement, or was intended only to convey the idea that some parts only of all of them were either false or fictitious or fraudulent. Counsel next urged that there was no difficulty whatever in furnishing a bill of particulars. It was alleged, it was true, that some of the original vouchers were stolen, but there was no pretense that they were stolen by or under the direction of the defendant. The affidavits showed that all the bills had an actual foundation. These affidavits were framed to meet this motion, and they would not be binding upon the plaintiffs further than for this purpose. Let them reduce the figures and statements contained in these affidavits into a bill of particulars and they would have then gone far toward complying with the order appealed from. In the next place, the application as to the bill of particulars was made under the second subdivision of 158 of the Code, which provided that the court might in all cases order a bill of particulars of the claim of either party to be furnished. This provision did not limit, but, on the contrary, enlarged the rule that prevailed before the Code. Again, at common law, it was the course and practice to order bills of particulars to be furnished in all cases where the claim could in any way be itemized. This was the case in actions of tort and even in criminal actions. It should not be forgotten that the motion was not alone for a bill of particulars. It was also to make the complaint more definite and certain in regard to the matters specified, and if the defendant was not entitled to one he was entitled to the other. Again, the plaintiffs either knew or did not know what they could prove about these accounts. If they did not know, they should not have brought the action, and if they did know, the defendant should be apprised in legal form of what they intended to endeavor to prove, that he might meet it, if he could, by counter proof on his side. The complaint, unaccompanied by a bill of particulars, such as was asked for, was, beyond doubt, indefinite and uncertain, and the order for a bill of particulars superseded an order that should otherwise have been made to make it more definite and certain. Counsel also urged that the clause of the complaint giving as the sole reason for making the Mayor, &c., parties, that they "set up or pretended some right or interest," was certainly indefinite and uncertain, and should be amended. The highest court of the State had decided that the right of action in a similar case was not vested in the people, the present plaintiffs. He also contended that the two causes of action set forth, but not separately stated in the complaint, viz., the neglect to audit and the conspiracy, could not be united, and that one of them, and all that related to it, should be stricken out. So much of the order as directed a bill of particulars was not appealable, was a matter of discretion, and, therefore, he submitted that the order should be affirmed.

The appeal of Tweed from the order of Judge Barrett, refusing to reduce bail, was then submitted without argument, counsel on both sides admitting that the points were substantially the same as those urged before Judge Barrett, and which were very fully discussed in his opinion already published.

The court took the papers, reserving its decision on both appeals.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT FOLK DEFIANT.

HE ASKS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI—HIS APPLICATION GRANTED.

Ex-Superintendent of Police John S. Folk, recently removed from office by the Brooklyn Police Commissioners, has carried his case into the courts, and his counsel, Judge Troy, appeared yesterday before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, and argued an application for a writ of certiorari, based on an affidavit made by Mr. Folk. This affidavit alleges that he was placed on trial on charges of incapacity made against him by Commissioner John Pyburn, who sat with the other Commissioners during the trial of such charges; that improper evidence was admitted during the trial by the Commissioners; that he was not guilty, and had been wrongfully removed from office; and, that justice should be done him, he prayed that a writ of certiorari might issue. The application was granted, and the order of the court made in the matter reads as follows:

At a special Term of the Supreme Court held at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 23d day of August, 1875. Present—Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. In the matter of the application of John S. Folk, for a writ of certiorari:

To the Board of Police and Excise of the City of Brooklyn: On reading and filing the affidavit of John S. Folk, above named, and, on motion of James Troy, his attorney, it is ordered that a writ of certiorari issue out of and under the seal of this court, directed to the said Board of Police and Excise of the City of Brooklyn, commanding said board to certify to this court at a General Term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, on the second Monday of September, 1875, fully and at large all and singular, the charges and specifications lately made and presented by the said John Pyburn against the said John S. Folk, as Superintendent of Police of said city, together with the proceedings and orders of said board thereon and disposition thereof, with all and singular the testimony, evidence, rulings, offers, exceptions, decisions, and proceedings by and before the said board, as aforesaid in the trial or investigation of said charges and specifications, and that they further certify the final decision and action of said board thereon in removing and convicting the said John S. Folk as such Superintendent aforesaid, all as fully and completely as the same was or is before said board, and that the board return said writ at the time and place aforesaid, to the court aforesaid, with the manner in which the said board shall have executed the same.

"BALLY" HENRY'S CAPTURE.

The negro, "Bally" Henry, whose escape from the House of Detention, subsequent assault on Edward Wilson and Martha Robinson (both colored), at No. 107 Thompson street, and his arrest at midnight on Sunday, were published in THE TIMES yesterday, was brought before Justice Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court. The affidavits of his victims setting forth the facts of his assault upon them with a razor, were taken, and two charges preferred. The prisoner was held in default of $2,000 for each offense, to await trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Moody vs. Andrews et al.—Motion granted, provided the defendant make and serve within two days a new undertaking covering principal, interest, and costs, and pay $10 costs of this motion. The sureties, if excepted to, must justify on the usual notice.

Goldberg vs. Levinson et al.—See memorandum for counsel.

THE BROOKLYN INCENDIARIES.

John Abendroth, of No. 76 Bartlett street, the young tanner arrested by Fire Marshal Keady on Sunday evening, for setting fire to the building No. 92 Bushwick avenue, occupied by his uncle, Mr. John Minet, as a dwelling and gun store, was brought before Justice Eames yesterday and committed for examination, which will be held to-day.

The examination in the case of Edward McNamee, the boy charged with setting fire to the St. Vincent's Home for Boys, in Poplar street, has been fixed for the 30th inst., by Justice Walsh.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FILING OF THE BOND OF THE ASSIGNEE.

The bond of the Assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was filed in the office of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It is for $500,000, and reads as follows:

Know all men by these presents: That we, William D. Shipman, counselor at law, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and Nathaniel Cowdrey, and Samuel L. M. Barlow, of said City, County, and State, and William W. Macfarland, of Southfield, in the County of Richmond, in said State, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of New-York in the penal sum of $500,000, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid to the people of the State of New-York, or their assigns, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and our heirs, executors, and administrators jointly and severally by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this 19th day of August, A. D. 1875. Whereas, the copartnership firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., doing business in the said City of New-York under said firm name, and William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, the copartners composing said copartnership firm, under and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to secure to creditors a just division of the estate of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors," passed April 15, 1860, and the several acts amendatory thereof, by instrument in writing by them heretofore executed, bearing date the 27th day of July last past, and thereafter duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, assign and convey all the estate, both real and personal, of said William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, to said William D. Shipman as Assignee thereof, in trust for the benefit of creditors of said copartnership firm, as well as the creditors of said individuals, which said trust has been accepted by said Assignee. Now, therefore, the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said William D. Shipman, Assignee as aforesaid, shall in all things faithfully discharge his duties as such Assignee, and shall duly account for all moneys received by him as such Assignee, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be of full force and virtue.

The bond is duly signed by William D. Shipman, Assignee, N. A. Cowdrey, Samuel L. M. Barlow, and W. W. Macfarland. Messrs. Cowdrey and Barlow each swear to be worth $500,000 over and above all just debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution, and Mr. Macfarland swears to being worth $150,000.

The bond is approved, as to its sufficiency, by Judge Robinson.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Michael Murphy was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch and chain worth $215 from the grocery store of John K. Sandman, No. 28 Hudson street.

Margaret Brown, arrested by Officer Crowley, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in Catharine street, was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Lewis Ketchum, of No. 195 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was held yesterday, by Justice Wandell, in default of bail, to answer a charge of having obtained from Patrick Henry Dennen $7 under false pretenses.

Kate Monohan, of No. 74 Mott street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of "dragging" Samuel Gehorsam, of No. 175 Bowery, into an alleyway adjoining her house and robbing him of $2.

Augustus Coleman, of No. 70 Middagh street, Brooklyn, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing $42 in money and $110 worth of flags from his employer, William J. Powell, of No. 153 South street.

Henry Lang, aged twenty-one years, living at No. 374 Seventh avenue, was arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday on a charge of having committed a burglary on the premises of his brother-in-law, Frederick Mullich. Lang, it appears, has been living on the bounty of his mother and Mr. Mullich for some time past. On Saturday last, wishing to obtain some money, he broke into their rooms and stole $50, and jewelry and clothing to the value of $200. He was held in $3,000 bail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Tappen, J.

Nos.
51—Tallcott vs. Moore.
86—Palmer vs. Morrison.
87—James vs. Green.
92—Fowler vs. Com. W. Co.
93—Matter of Baird, Receiver.
102—Howells vs. Howells.
108—Matter of Elser.
109—Matter of Miller.
110—Matter of Hoagland.
111—Matter of Earle.
112—Matter of McClave.
113—Matter of Benedict.
114—Matter of Menzies.
115—Matter of Met. G. L. Co.
116—Matter of Heins.
117—Matter of Chapin.
118—Matter of O'Grady.
120—Matter of Guar. Sav. Inst.

Nos.
127—Gill vs. Guar. Sav. Inst.
128—O'Brien vs. Browning.
138—Dayton vs. McCahill.
143—Moran vs. Watkins, &c.
154—Mierson vs. The Mayor, &c.
157—Union Nat. Bank vs. Rowe, imp'd, &c.
167—Laughran vs. Matthews, &c.
173—Lamb vs. Leach, &c.
177—Stern vs. Herzog.
179—Brown vs. Cronien.
180—Thompson vs. Salomon.
181—Harlow vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
182—Barne vs. Neuss, &c.

THE DENISON CONTRACT IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Globe* says that, so far as the action of the Dominion Government is concerned, there can be nothing more absurd than the attempt to make political capital in Canada out of the fact that a second canal contract was recently awarded to the American firm of Denison, Belden & Co., in view of the fact that theirs was the lowest bid and they seemed to have unusual facilities for doing the work required. But it adds: "On the other hand, it may be fairly open to question whether, in view of the revelations recently made concerning Denison, Belden & Co.'s conduct in the capacity of contractors on the Erie Canal, it is proper to employ them on the Welland; whether, in fact, to save the small difference of $3,000 between their contract and the one next above them, it is wise to encourage persons whose transactions elsewhere are, to say the least, tainted with very grave suspicion of dishonesty. That they would stand a poor chance of outwitting Mr. Mackenzie, if they were to make the attempt, we can readily believe. But we believe, too, in the policy of employing honest and fair-dealing men before all others, and we have had in the past sufficient evidence to show on the Intercolonial, under the former régime, that the men who put in the lowest tenders were often very far from fair dealing or honest. The behavior of the same firm in regard to the Scotch stone-cutters was far from satisfactory; and, while they are entitled to the fullest justice, and no prejudice should be allowed to prevail against them because they happen to be American citizens and not British subjects, they certainly have no claim to any favor at the hands of the Government, nor have they so far received any. It has been erroneously asserted by the Conservative organ in this city that they have enjoyed the 'unfair advantage' of importing their plant and machinery duty free. The statement is untrue. Neither in this respect nor in any other have Denison, Belden & Co. enjoyed any special privileges. Their plant pays duty in common with all other imports of the same class."

HORSE-THIEVES IN INDIANA.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that "North-eastern Indiana is overrun with banded horse-thieves, and dispatches from Fort Wayne report the greatest disquietude among farmers of the surrounding country, the thieves having run off forty valuable animals within a month. About seventeen years ago this same section freed itself and the neighboring States of a thoroughly organized and disciplined horde of horse-thieves. Under the name of Regulators, and by authority of a special enactment of the Legislature, the citizens organized, scoured the country, captured over two-thirds of the gang, and, before an improvised court held at the Town of Ligonier, in Noble County, sent a great many of them to the Penitentiary. A man named McDougall, convicted by them of having participated in roasting a man in order to make him reveal the depository of his money, was taken to the borders of Diamond Lake, near Ligonier, and executed before thousands of people.

THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Chicago *Journal* of Saturday says: "A conference of Republicans in this city, last evening, developed an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of running a ticket for city officers in November. The general opinion seems to be that this would be expedient; for while, in the event of the Supreme Court deciding that the Incorporation act of 1872, adopted at the special election in April, is legally in force, the present officials would remain in office until next year, yet, should the decision be the other way, the city would be left in a bad predicament by having no legal officers at all. Therefore, by electing city officers in November, we will but anticipate a possible emergency. A straight Republican ticket for city and county officers will probably be run. And we think the tax-payers and other citizens who are disgusted with the result of the past few years' irresponsible no-party method of conducting our local politics, will generally agree that this ought to be done. A good, strong Republican ticket would, we feel confident, be elected in this city and county this Fall. People are sick and tired of the 'People's Party' humbug and demagoguery, by means of which Hesing and his reckless gang have ensconced themselves in the offices which they disgrace and dishonor."

AN UNEQUAL DUEL.

The Columbus *Enquirer* tells a story of two young mechanics of that city who quarreled, and agreed to cross the river and fight it out. Upon reaching the Alabama shore, Miller drew his pistol and fired five times at Bowen. It was Bowen's understanding they were to fight fist and skull. He was wounded in the finger, arm and groin, but, notwithstanding, he seized Miller and gave him a terrible thrashing, breaking his own pistol over his head and making him beg for mercy. Bowen only stopped when the loss of blood made him too weak to strike. Two negroes came up and carried him back to the city. His wounds are serious.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 U. Pacific S. F. 96¾	200 North-west....s3. 42¾
300 West. Union..s3. 84⅝	200 do............ 42⅞
1700 do........... 84¾	400 do.......b3. 43
200 do.........c. 84¾	200 do.........s3. 42⅞
11 do........... 85	400 do............ 43
300 do.........b3. 84¾	400 do............ 43⅛
300 do.........s3. 84⅝	1000 do............ 43
900 Pacific Mail....... 39⅛	300 North-west. Pf.s3. 58⅜
1800 do............ 39	100 do............ 58⅛
1500 do............ 39⅛	100 do............ 58⅝
300 do.......b3. 39¼	100 do............ 58⅜
500 do............ 39¼	700 do............ 58⅝
100 do.........s3. 39⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.....b3. 19¾
140 N. Y. C. & Hud....105⅛	200 do............ 19¾
300 Lake Shore........ 61½	100 Erie Railway....... 15⅝
600 do............ 61⅝	100 do.......b3. 15⅞
900 do............ 61½	900 do.......b3. 16
300 do........s3. 61½	25 do............ 15⅞
800 do............ 61⅝	400 do.........s3. 16
1200 do............ 61¾	100 St. Paul......... 38⅞
500 do............ 61⅞	100 do.......c. 38⅞
600 do.......s3. 61¾	2000 do........s3. 38⅞
300 Rock Island...s3. 108⅛	700 do............ 39
100 do.........c.108¼	300 St. Paul Pref.....c. 64¾
100 do............108⅛	100 do.......b3. 65
300 do............108⅛	100 do............ 55
100 Pac. R. of Mo...... 48⅞	200 do.........s3. 65⅛
300 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 25¼	600 do............ 65⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20s, R., '65, n....b. c. 118⅛	$1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C..........12.118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103	100 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 39⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s.'87.102	600 do............ 39
1,000 N.Y. C. 7s.'76.101	100 Panama......b. c.b3.132
10,000C.P.1stC.&O.B. 89½	100 do............132
7,000 U. Pac. 1st.......102½	8 Illinois Cen......... 98⅝
4,000 do............102⅜	100 do.......b. c. 98⅜
2,000 do............102¼	200 Union Pac.....b. c. 73¼
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt.100	600 do............ 73¼
8,000 U. P. S. Fd.b.c. 97	50 do............ 73
10,000M.&S.P.1stc.bc. 79	200 Cl. & P. g'd....b.c. 90
3,000 C. P. 1st, S. J.	100 do.........b3. 90
B................bc. 91	400 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 42⅞
8,000 C. & N.West.C.	300 do............ 43
C. G. B..b.c. 88	100 do............ 42⅞
25 Fourth Nat. Bk...100	100 do............ 42⅞
40 Spr. Mt. Coal.b.c. 63	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 58⅝
100 Mar. L. & M., a. p. 10¾	600 do............ 58⅞
100 do............ 11	100 do.........b3. 58⅞
3900 W. U. Tel....b. c. 84¾	8 C., C., C.&I.b.c.s3. 54⅛
100 do............ 84¾	500 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 108⅛
400 do............ 84¾	200 do............108⅜
100 do.........s3. 84¾	200 do.........s3. 108¼
50 Wells Fargo Exp. 80	200 C.,M. & S.P.b.c.s3. 38⅞
250 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c. 105	200 do............ 38¾
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 16	200 do............ 38⅞
100 do............ 15⅞	200 do............ 39
300 do.........b3. 15⅞	100 do.........b3. 39
100 do.........s60. 15½	100C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c.s3. 65
200 do............ 15⅞	100 do............ 65
10 Erie Pref.......b.c. 28	200 do.........s3. 64⅞
100 Mich. C...b.c.b30. 65¼	500 do............ 65
200 do............ 65⅜	200 do............ 65⅛
76 do............ 65	100 do............ 65¼
300 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 61¾	100 do............ 65⅛
700 do.........s3. 61⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 6½
300 do............ 61⅝	100 Del., L. & W.......121⅝
1100 do............ 61⅝	52 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 98¾
100 do.........c. 61⅝	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 13¼
10 do............ 62	300 do............ 13⅛
500 do............ 61¾	600 H. & St. Jo........ 25¼
100 do............ 61⅝	100 do............ 25⅛
200 do............ 61¾	100 do............ 25⅛
7 do............ 61⅝	100 Ohio & M.....b.c. 19¾
100 do............ 61⅝	100 do............ 19¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	300 Pacific Mail........ 39
'64............115¾	100 N. West. Pf....... 59⅛
200 West. Union..s3. 84¼	100 do............ 59
300 do............ 84⅜	400 do............ 59
500 Lake Shore......... 61⅝	100 Rock Island....108¼
200 do............ 61⅝	200 do............108⅛
300 do.........s3. 61⅜	100 St. Paul........ 39
600 do.........b3. 61⅝	100 do............ 39
200 do............ 61⅝	100 do............ 38⅞
800 do.........b3. 61¾	400 do.........s3. 38⅞
100 do.........b3. 61⅞	400 St. Paul Pf....... 65⅜
100 do.........c. 61⅛	200 do.........s3. 65⅜
100 Union Pacific....... 73⅜	200 do............ 65⅝
100 do............ 73⅛	100 do............ 65⅛
300 North-western.s3. 43	100 do............ 19⅜
200 do.........b3. 43	150 Ohio & Miss....... 19⅜
100 do.........b3. 43⅛	50 Chic. & Alton...c.100⅜
200 do............ 43	50 St. L. & Kansas C. 6¼
300 do.........s3. 42⅞	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 48⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....118¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........120⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,050 Mo. 6s, L'g bs.101⅝	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 15⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.103	30 Chic. & R. I..b.c. 108⅛
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,	100 do............ 108⅛
'87.......b.c. 102½	200 H.&St.Jo..b.c.s3. 24⅞
1,000 Del.&H.,R.'94.108	100 Un. Pac.....b.c.s3. 73
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.106½	200 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 42¾
1,000 Cen.P.Gold bds.103¼	200 do............ 42⅞
1,000 Cen.P.1st.San	600 do............ 42¾
Joaq. B'h..... 91	300 do.........b3. 42¾
1,000 N.J.Cen.1st,u.110¼	800 do............ 42⅝
10,000 do......... 110	200 do.........b3. 42⅜
10,000 C.,C.,C. & Ind.	100 do............ 42⅜
1st.......b.c. 108	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 58⅝
300 Quicksilver..b.c. 15½	200 do............ 58⅛
50 Adams Ex....b.c.102	100 do.........s3. 58⅛
140 W. U. Tel....b.c. 84¾	100 do............ 57¾
100 do............ 84⅞	200 do............ 57⅛
200 do.........b3. 84⅞	8 Kansas Pac..b. c. 13¼
500 do............ 84¾	100 D. & S. City...b.c. 65
1400 do............ 84⅛	100 C., M.&St.P...b.c. 38¾
100 do............ 84⅝	25 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 65⅛
700 do............ 84⅛	200 do............ 65¼
300 Pacific Mail...b.c. 39	400 do............ 65⅛
100 do.........s5. 38⅞	100 do.........b3. 65⅛
100 do.........s3. 38⅞	100 do............ 65
100 L.S. & M.So...b. c. 61¾	100 do............ 65⅛
200 do.........s5. 61⅝	100 do............ 65¼
100 do............ 61⅜	400 do............ 65⅛
3000 do............ 61⅜	500 do.........s3. 65
100 do.........s5. 61⅝	100 do............ 65
900 do............ 61⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Reg. 6s, '81..120¼	600 Western Union.. 84⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	100 do.........s3. 84⅜
'65, new....118⅛	100 do............ 84½
150 U. S. 5-20 C.,	200 do.........s3. 84⅜
'67.....small.120	200 do............ 84⅜
16,000 Cen. Pac., San	100 Michigan Cen..... 65½
Joaq. B'h... 91	200 North-western...... 42⅝
10,000 Cen. Pac., Cal.	400 do............ 42¼
& Or. B'h... 89	100 do............ 42⅜
5,000 N. W. Consol.	100 do.........b3. 42¼
Coup.G'd bs. 87¾	300 do............ 42¼
25 Ger. Am. Bank.. 90	200 do.........b3. 42⅜
400 Lake Shore.....s3. 61⅞	200 do............ 42¼
800 do.........b3. 61⅞	100 North-west. Pref. 57¼
100 do............ 61⅞	300 do............ 57½
100 do.........b3. 61¾	400 do............ 57⅝
100 do.........s3. 61⅝	100 do............ 57½
100 do............ 61¾	200 St. Paul.......s3. 38½
200 do............ 61¾	100 do............ 38½
100 do.........b3. 61⅝	300 do............ 38⅜
200 do.........b3. 61⅞	200 St. Paul Pref...s3. 65
100 do.........s3. 61¾	600 do............ 65
500 Pacific Mail...... 38⅞	200 do.........s3. 64⅞
100 do.........b3. 38⅞	100 do.........b3. 65
400 do............ 38¾	100 Warren Railroad. 101

MONDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The week opened with increased firmness in the share list on the Stock Exchange, and a general improvement in prices took place during the earlier hours of business. Toward the close, however, a reaction ensued owing to realizations. The volume of business showed an increase as compared with Saturday, the most active dealings having been in Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Lake Shore, and the other Western roads. Western Union advanced from 84⅜ to 84⅞ and subsequently fell off ½ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail rose to 39¼ before the call, but also declined ½ ₩ cent. at the close. Lake Shore was noticeably firm and closed at 61⅞, the highest point of the day. North-western common rose to 43⅛, and the preferred to 59⅛; but a decline afterward took place to 42¼ and 57¼ respectively. St. Paul common closed at 38½, and the preferred at 65, after an advance to 39 and 65⅜. Rock Island closed at 108¼ against 108 on Saturday. Union Pacific advanced to 73½, and later sold at 73. Michigan Central was firm at 75½. The changes elsewhere were slight.

The money market continues easy and abundantly supplied with loanable funds, the rates on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals being 2@2½ ₩ cent. Large offerings are made to the Government bond dealers, however, as low as 1@1½ ₩ cent.; while mercantile paper is quoted at 4½@5½ ₩ cent. The national bank notes reserved for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $675,000.

The foreign advices presented a more favorable view of the Eastern question, and this condition of affairs was received in the firmness of securities at London, the market closing there as follows: Consols, 94¾@94 13-16 for money, and 94⅞@94 15-16 for the account; 1865s, old, 106⅛@106½; 1867s. 108¼; 10-40s, 104¾@105, and new 5s, 105¼@105⅜. Erie closed at 14⅜@14½. The Bank of England made a gain of £35,000 on balance to-day, discounts in the open market remaining at 1⅝@1¾ ₩ cent. for three months' bills under a light demand. At Paris French rentes advanced to 66.67½, but afterward declined to 66.32½. The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and in the afternoon business was rather more active on the basis of $4 86½@$4 87 and $4 89¼@$4 89½, the nominal asking rates having been advanced to $4 87½ for sixty-day bills and $4 90 for demand. Gold was firm in the early dealings, and advanced from 113¼ to 113½ on the firmness of exchange; but the price soon reacted, and all the afternoon business was at 113¼@113⅜. On gold loans the rates were 1@2 ₩ cent. for borrowing, flat and 1@2 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were without important change, except for coupon 1868s and registered 6s of 1881, which declined ⅜@½ ₩ cent. In railroad mortgages a moderate business was done, prices being well maintained. Union Pacific Land Grants rose to 100, Sinking Funds to 97, and New-York Central 6s to 103 for 1883 and 102½ for 1887. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds sold at 88@87¾. State bonds were dull and steady.

UNITED-STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1875.

Gold receipts	$589,837 79
Gold payments	377,296 60
Gold balance	33,819,983 58
Currency receipts	547,617 57
Currency payments	589,634 48
Currency balance	62,276,510 42
Customs	535,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 23.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113⅝	113⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅝	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120¼	120¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 86½	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	104⅞	105
Chicago and Rock Island	108	108⅛
Pacific Mail	39	38¾
St. Paul Common	38⅝	38½
St. Paul Preferred	64⅜	65
Western Union	84⅝	84⅜
Union Pacific	73¼	73
Lake Shore	61⅜	61⅞
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6½
North-western Common	42⅞	42¼
North-western Preferred	58⅝	57½
Del., Lack. and Western	121⅝	121⅝
New-Jersey Central	110¾	111¼
Panama	132	132
Erie	15⅝	15⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅜	19⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134½	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105	105	190
Erie	16	15⅝	3,225
Lake Shore	61⅞	61½	18,000
Wabash	6½	6½	100
North-western	43⅛	42¼	8,807
North-western Preferred	59⅛	57⅜	4,200
Rock Island	108¼	108⅛	2,430
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39	38½	5,300
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	65⅜	64¾	6,700
Pittsburg	90	90	400
Del., Lack. and Western	121⅝	121⅝	100
Dubuque and Sioux City	65	65	150
Michigan Central	65½	65¼	476
Illinois Central	98½	98⅛	160
Union Pacific	73½	73	1,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25¼	24⅞	1,400
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	13⅜	13⅛	400
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾	19⅝	700
Missouri Pacific	48⅞	48⅞	200
Panama	132½	132	100
Western Union	84⅞	84⅜	12,450
Pacific Mail	39¼	38¾	7,600
Quicksilver	15½	15½	350
Mariposa	11	10¾	200
Total sales			74,708

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123	123¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¼	120½
6s, 1881, r.	120⅝	120⅞	5-20s, 1867, c.	120½	120⅝
6s, 1881, c.	121⅝	121⅞	5-20s, 1868, r.	120½	120¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	115¼	115⅞	5-20s, 1868, c.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, c.	116	116½	10-40s, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, r.	118⅛	118⅜	10-40s, c.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1865, c.	118⅛	118⅜	5s, 1881, r.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118⅛	118⅜	5s, 1881, c.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118⅛	118⅜			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $42,000 for interest, and $17,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$20,548,000
Gold balances	898,327
Currency balances	1,021,648

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$59,395,680
Currency balances	2,821,168
Gold exchanges	8,789,815
Gold balances	1,085,408

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	30	Han.& St. Jo., due '76	100½
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	15	Han.& St.Jo., due '86	101
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	15	Han.& St.Jo., due '87	101
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O	15	N.C. Fund. Act, '66	10
Ark. 7s, Miss.O.&R.R.	15	N.C. newbonds, J.&J.	10
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15	N.C. newbonds, A.&O.	10
California 7s, L. bs.	110	N.C. Spl. Tax class 1.	1
Connecticut 6s	104	N.C. Spl. Tax class 2.	1
Georgia 6s	91	N.C. Spl. Tax class 3.	1
Georgia 7s, new bs.	100	Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Indiana 5s	101	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
Ill. coupon 6s, '77	101	Rhode Island 6s	104
Kentucky 6s	101	South Carolina 6s	28
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	28
Mich. 6s, '83	104	S.C. Fund. Act, 1866	28
Mich. 7s, '90	105	S.C. LandC.,'89,J.&J.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	51¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100¾	Tenn. 6s, new series.	50
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100⅜	Texas 10s of 1876	104¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100¾	Virginia 6s. old	39
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	39
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	39
F'ding bs, due '94-'95	101	Va. 6s, consol. bonds.	65½
L.bs.due '81 to '91, incl.	101⅝	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	60⅜
Asylum or Un., due '92	101	Va. 6s, con. 2d series.	48½
Han.& St. Jo., due 75	100½	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	110	Kal. & W. P. 1st	83½
Alb. & Sus. 2d	107	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st.	101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	38	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st.	102
Ches. & O. 6s ex c.	31	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100	Mich.C.Cons.7s,1902.	102¾
Chic. & Alton Inc.	103½	Mich.C.1st,8s'82,S.F.	115
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s	106	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	102¾
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	102¼
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	110	N.Y.C.6s, Subsc'pt'n.	98½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1stC.	106½	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	110¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	116½
Amer. D. & I. bds.	99½	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	112¼
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D.	92	Harlem 1st, 7s, R.	112
M. & St.P.1st La C.D.	93½	North Missouri 1st	89¼
M. & St. P. 1st I.&D.	83	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	70
Mil. & St. P. 2d	86	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103	Cen. Pac., S.Joaq.Br.	91¼
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	102¼	Cen. Pac., C.& O. 1st.	89⅜
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bs.	87⅞	C.P. Land Grant bds.	96
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	80½	Union Pac. 1st bds.	102¼
Galena & Chi. Ex.	103	U. P. Land Grant 7s.	100
Peninsula 1st, conv.	98½	Union Pac. S. F.	96⅞
Chicago & Mil. 1st	97½	Pacific of Mo. 1st	91
Winona & St. P. 1st.	70	Pacific of Mo. 2d	70
Winona & St. P. 2d.	56	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	101
C.C.C.&I.1st, 7s. S. F.	106	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.	112¼
Del., Lack & W. 2d.	111	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d.	106
Morris & Essex 1st.	114	C. & P. Con. S. F.	105
Morris & Essex Con.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	100½
Morris & Es.1st, C.G.	104¼	C., C. & I. 1st	48½
Erie 1st, Extended	104	R., W. & O. Con. 1st.	91¾
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st	90¾
Erie, 4th, 7s, 1880	97	St. L. & I. M. 2d	50
Erie, 5th, 7s, 1888	93½	Alt. & T. H. 1st	107
Long Dock Bonds	102	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	70
B., N.Y.&E.1st, 1877.	85	T., P. & W. Bur. Div.	12
Han.&St.Jo.8s, Conv.	85	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	83
Dub.&SiouxC.2d div.	100	T.&W.1st, St. L. Div.	57
Ind., Bloom.&W., 2d.	7	Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	25
Mich. So., 7 p. c., 2d.	102¼	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	82½
Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7p.c.	108	Gt. Western 2d. '93.	51
Cleve.&Tol. new bds.	103½	Quincy & Tol. 1st	52
C., P. & A., old bds.	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	40
C., P. & A., new bds.	104	H. & C. Missouri 1st.	61
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	100		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Mechanics'	142
American Exchange	117	Mechanics' & Tra'rs'	141
Butchers' & Drovers'	131	Mercantile	108
Chemical	1600	Metropolitan	133
City	300	Nassau	104
Commerce	121	New-York	132
Corn Exchange	134	Ninth National	80
First National	200	People's	140
Fourth National	97	Republic	95¼
German-American	89¾	Shoe & Leather	145
Importers' & Trad'rs'	195	Tradesmen's	140
Manhattan	153	Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	104	..
City 6s, New	108	108⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railr'd	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad Pref.	43	..
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	29¼	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼

The Annual Report of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the sixteenth fiscal year, ending May 31, 1875, has been distributed, from which we take the following extracts:

The gross earnings for the year of the 1,499.6 miles of Chicago and North-western Railway were as follows:

From passengers	$3,205,059 68		
From freight	8,837,828 49		
From express	268,284 46		
From mails	264,459 33		
From miscellaneous sources	132,094 55—	$12,707,726 51	
The operating expenses were (59 47-100 per cent.)	$7,557,693 14		
Taxes	408,737 14		
Losses, renewals, &c., acct. of Chicago fire, adjusted during the year	18,264 27—	7,984,694 55	
Balance		$4,723,031 96	
From which deduct:			
Interest on bonds and sinking fund account	$2,112,932 58		
Premium on gold coupons	121,623 43		
Interest and exchange	23,191 52		
United States revenue claim	12,795 25		
Rent of Iowa leased roads:			
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad $497,722 39			
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad	588,227 88—	1,085,949 77	
Payments in adjustment of old Galena and Chicago Union Railroad stock	371 87—	3,356,864 42	
Net earnings of Chicago and North-western Railway		$1,366,167 54	

Combining the net result with the operations of the proprietary roads, we have:

Net earnings of Chicago and North-western Railway Company, as stated		$1,366,167 54
Receipts of Winona and St. Peters Railroad	$558,504 14	
Receipts of Winona, Mankato and New-Ulm branch	3,998 65	
Receipts of La Crosse, Trempeleau and Prescott Railroad	201,003 06	
Receipts of North-western Union Railway	226,554 22	
Receipts of Iowa Midland Railway	88,516 50—	1,078,576 57
Total		$2,444,744 11
Less operating expenses and taxes paid on account proprietary lines	$796,572 58	
Interest on bonds	1,129,905 15—	1,926,477 73
Combined net income		$518,266 38
To this add balance to credit of income of combined roads, on May 31, 1874		2,119,346 26
Balance to credit of income account, May 31, 1875		$2,637,612 64

Compared with the previous year, the decrease in gross earnings on the whole road, inclusive of proprietary lines, was $1,904,234 99, or 12 14-100 ₩ cent., and the decrease in operating expenses $1,513,506 60, or 15 4-10 ₩ cent. The saving on pay rolls, which is included in this amount, was $513,195 50, and in nearly every item of the account there has been a reduction from the figures of the previous year. At the same time, the entire property and equipment have been well maintained, and in some important particulars greatly improved.

The benefit which the company is receiving from the use of steel rails is already apparent, and is shown in the saving of repairs of engines and cars, in track expenses, in the greater ease and safety of transportation, and in the improved condition of the road, at a large reduction of the cost of repairs.

The work of renewing the most important lines, where traffic is heavy and the demands of the service are great, is steadily progressing, beginning at Chicago and extending in all directions. During the year, 16,500 tons of steel rails were purchased, in addition to those mentioned in former reports. A considerable portion was laid during the Spring months, and the remainder, amounting to about ninety-seven miles, will be received and laid the ensuing Summer. These rails, purchased on advantageous terms, are paid for as delivered, partly in gold bonds, and partly by exchange for old iron rails. The amount of gold bonds used for this purpose during the past year was $614,000, and the saving made in track repairs in the same time—which was greatly due to the use of steel—amounted to $595,006 15.

The total miles of steel-rail track on the 31st of May, 1874, were 206 6-10, and on the 31st of May, 1875, there were 323 35-100 miles, showing an increase of 116¾ miles laid during the year.

An examination of the business of the year shows that more than one half of the decrease in gross earnings was caused by a reduction of passenger and freight rates, mainly induced by the operation of the "Potter law," and by the enforcement of other kindred statutes for "regulating" transportation on railroads in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

There was an average reduction of 1852-10000 cents per passenger per mile, amounting to $216,267 96; and a reduction on freight of 1742-10000 cents per ton per mile, amounting to $791,819 95; giving a total of $1,008,087 91 taken from the revenue by reduction of rates, and not by reduction of business.

The balance of the decrease in gross earnings was occasioned by the general depression which has prevailed everywhere throughout the country, affecting all branches of trade and manufactures, extending to the agricultural districts in the low prices of grain and other products, and keeping back from market a considerable portion of the crop in the North-west during the last year. There was a large falling off in the demand for Lake Superior iron ores, and the traffic on the Peninsula Division suffered a decline of $367,811 56 from this source.

These causes of depression cannot be regarded as permanent, as the grain so long withheld will be wanted; and with its movement there will be a recovery of business, extending particularly to the wheat-carrying portions of our lines. The stagnation in the iron trade is general, and that the Peninsula Line should feel the effect of it is not strange. But the rich ores found in that region, of sufficient purity for the manufacture of steel rails, will be wanted in increased quantities in the future; and this demand will contribute to the revival of the iron industries of the country and the traffic on the Peninsula Road.

The changes in the funded debt, by the payment and cancellation of various classes of bonds, and by issue of consolidated bonds therefor, are as follows:

The bonds retired were: Preferred Sinking Fund, $4,000; Appleton Extension, $1,000; Green Bay Extension, $17,000; Funded Coupon, $3,000; General First Mortgage, $10,000; Galena and Chicago Union, first mortgage, $1,000; Galena and Chicago Union, second mortgage, $811,000; Seven per Cent. Equipment Bonds, $15,000; Elgin and State Line, $6,000; Mississippi River Bridge, $4,000; Peninsula Bonds, $3,000; Beloit and Madison, $22,000; Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, $54,000, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Bonds, $95,500. Total, $1,046,500 canceled.

The following bonds have been issued in lieu of the same, viz.: Consolidated sinking fund currency bonds, maturing A. D. 1915, $897,000, and first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, maturing A. D. 1898, amounting to $58,000. Total, $955,000 issued. Besides these there has been an issue of $614,000 of the gold loan bonds for steel rails, as previously stated in this report, and $149,000 for other purposes of construction.

Since the last report there has been a decrease in various items of unfunded debt of $943,628 10, and an increase in other items on account of current business of $89,496 72, making a net reduction in floating debt of $854,131 38 during the last fiscal year.

It is gratifying to state that the new fiscal year opens with improved prospects for the company. There is encouragement in the repeal of the destructive Railroad law of Minnesota, accomplished last Winter, and a reasonable hope that the example will be followed by the Legislatures of Wisconsin and Iowa at their next session. The strong but mistaken prejudice which culminated in unjust laws and vexatious suits against the railways of the North-west during the last year, is giving place to discussion and investigation, and as soon as the wrong perpetrated shall be properly understood, and its effect measured, stockholders may hope for a fair interest on their property. The railroad, during all the time of depression since the panic two years ago, has been steadily improving and enlarging its capacity for business whenever the recovery comes. Nearly four millions of dollars have been expended for steel rails during the last three years, the great benefit of which will be felt for many years in the future. The floating debt has been largely reduced, and what remains is in process of extinguishment by the operations of the company. There is an improvement at the time of writing this report in the traffic of the line—the month of July showing an increase of about $264,000 over the same month last year. The prospects for a good harvest in the region of country contiguous to our lines are better than in many other portions of the West, and the prices for grain and the demand for export are sufficient to warrant the expectation of a good business the ensuing season, as compared with the business of the last fiscal year.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

On this forenoon trade in live stock opened more active than it has been for several days past. Sales were comparatively easy in good quality Beeves and in fair quality Sheep and Lambs, but poor quality stock remained unsold. There was no advance in prices. The herds and flocks to hand ranged from poor to fair, with only a few good quality animals on sale. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 7½c.@13½c. ₩ ℔., weights 4½ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7½c.@13½c. ₩ ℔., weights 4½ to 9 cwt. From 54 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals sold at 7c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. Grass Calves, $6@$8 ₩ head. Sheep, 4½c.@6¼c. ₩ ℔. Lambs, 6½c.@7¾c. ₩ ℔. There were no live Hogs on sale; City Dressed opened at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ ℔. Owing to these high rates trade was dull.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 67 coarse Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 85 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ ℔., with $1 off ₩ head, and a few tops at 12¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 28 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 76 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., strong; 79 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 79 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., with a few tops at 13½c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Giles sold for H. Benedict 33 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ₩ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Dunaway & Co., 90 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt.; for self, 21 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 9 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for G. Moore 38 Texan Steers direct from the plains at 7½c. ₩ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; for Bedford & Kennedy, 78 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for Dixon & Co., 60 Kentucky Steers from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ₩ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for Ashbrook & Co., 91 Kentucky Steers from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ₩ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Br's. 138 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ₩ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 94 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13c. ₩ ℔., with tops at 13½c. ₩ ℔., and $1 off ₩ head, weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for Dunaway & Co., 89 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ ℔., with $1 on ₩ head, weights 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. R. Knowlton sold for Conklin & Co. 35 common Ohio Steers, at 10c. ₩ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. Thompson & Co. sold for selves 80 Texan Steers direct from the plains at 8½c. ₩ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., scant; 76 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 89 Texan Steers and 20 Illinois Steers. W. Siegel sold for self 32 good Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₩ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale, 88 Cherokee Steers. H. Livingstone sold for self 40 poor Missouri Steers, at 8c. ₩ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 19 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ ℔., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 19 poor Indiana Steers at 4½c. ₩ ℔. on live weight of 1,000 ℔. ₩ head. H. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 54 Texan Steers, fed in Missouri, at 8½c. ₩ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 40 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₩ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 48 fair Missouri Steers at 11¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 33 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ₩ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 33 fair Missouri Steers at 11½c. ₩ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 97 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ ℔., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7 cwt. S. Moses sold for self 49 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ ℔., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kerby sold 107 Sheep, weight 8,520 ℔., at $4 30 ₩ cwt.; 85 Sheep, weight 6,720 ℔., at 5c. ₩ ℔.; 106 Sheep, weight 8,800 ℔., at 5¼c. ₩ ℔.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,050 ℔., at 5½c. ₩ ℔.; 136 Sheep, weight 12,140 ℔., at 6c. ₩ ℔.; 7 Sheep, weight 700 ℔., at 5½c. ₩ ℔.; 43 Lambs, weight 2,610 ℔., at 7c. ₩ ℔.; 197 Lambs, weight 13,360 ℔., at 7½c. ₩ ℔.; 160 Lambs, weight 11,500 ℔., at 7¼c. ₩ ℔.; 104 Lambs, weight 7,140 ℔., at 7⅜c. ₩ ℔.; 148 Lambs, weight 9,790 ℔., at 7⅝c. ₩ ℔.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,540 ℔., at 7⅝c. ₩ ℔. S. McGraw sold 5 Sheep, weight 390 ℔., at 4½c. ₩ ℔.; 33 Sheep, weight 2,880 ℔., at 5¼c. ₩ ℔.; 75 Lambs, weight 4,830 ℔., at 7¼c. ₩ ℔.; 2 grass Calves at $7 ₩ head; 87 grass Calves at $8 ₩ head. Hume & Elliott sold 18 Canada Bucks, weight 2,060 ℔., at 4½c. ₩ ℔.; 121 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,880 ℔., at 5½c. ₩ ℔.; 60 State Sheep, weight 6,430 ℔., at 6c. ₩ ℔.; 201 Canada Lambs, weight 14,230 ℔., at 7c. ₩ ℔.; 184 Canada Lambs, weight 12,640 ℔., at 7¼c. ₩ ℔.; 120 State Lambs, weight 7,530 ℔., at 7¼c. ₩ ℔.; 358 Canada Lambs, weight 24,820 ℔., at 7½c. ₩ ℔.; 190 Canada Lambs, weight 14,120 ℔., at 7¾c. ₩ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 300 ℔., at 7c. ₩ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 140 ℔., at 8c. ₩ ℔.; 15 Veals, weight 2,320 ℔., at 9c. ₩ ℔.; 20 Veals, weight 2,850 ℔., at 9½c. ₩ ℔.; 13 buttermilk-fed Calves, at $6 ₩ head; 9 grass Calves, for $78 the lot; also sold for the week ending Aug. 21, 1875, 6,197 Sheep and Lambs, average $5 19 ₩ head; 1,343 Veals and Calves, average $6 23 ₩ head.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for A. J. Dadisman 70 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₩ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 11¾c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 45 generally choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; for J. Bourne, 21 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₩ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 59 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Rankin & Co., 18 coarse Kentucky Oxen and Steers, mixed, at 11¼c.@12¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for H. M. Schockensey, 50 Kentucky Steers, from poor to common, from 8½c.@10½c. ₩ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; for E. Newton, 86 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₩ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 choice Ohio Steers at 13c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; for J. F. Saddler, 32 good Indiana Steers at 12c. ₩ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for L. Schomberg, 42 Cherokee Steers direct from the plains, at 7½c. ₩ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; 16 corn-fed Texan Steers at 11c. ₩ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 48 Missouri Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¾c.@13c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler, Havens & Co. 51 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@13c. ₩ ℔., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt.; for L. Schomberg 42 Cherokee Steers direct from the plains at 8c.@8½c. ₩ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; 48 choice Ohio Steers at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt.; for C. Haass 118 Missouri Cattle, a mixed herd, at 9½c.@12c. ₩ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. The herd shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 76 Texan Steers, grazed east of the Mississippi, at 9c. ₩ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 72 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ ℔., with $1 off ₩ head on 54 head, weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 148 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. P. Samuels sold 38 Colorado Steers at 8½c. ₩ ℔., weight 5 cwt. scant; 149 Texan Steers, grazed east of the Mississippi, at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 51 common Illinois Steers at 9c.@10c. ₩ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 6 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 200 Texan Steers, direct from the plains at 7½c.@8c. ₩ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 227 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,930 ℔., at 5¾c. ₩ ℔.; 152 State Lambs, weight 8,820 ℔., at 6½c. ₩ ℔.; 523 Canada Lambs, weight 34,800 ℔., at 7¼c. ₩ ℔. Also sold for week ending Aug. 21, 1875, 4,027 Sheep and Lambs, average $4 34 ₩ head, for Lambs; range of prices, 6½c.@7½c. ₩ ℔.; average, $4 06 ₩ head for Sheep; range of prices, 4½c.@5¾c. ₩ ℔. Kase & Fidcock sold 260 Sheep, weight 23,740 ℔., at 5½c. ₩ ℔.; 121 Sheep, weight 10,030 ℔., at $5 55 ₩ cwt.; 118 Sheep, weight 9,950 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₩ ℔.; 62 Sheep, weight 4,350 ℔., at 5¾c. ₩ ℔.; 62 Sheep, weight 5,220 ℔., at 5⅞c. ₩ ℔.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,570 ℔., at 6c. ₩ ℔.; 127 Sheep, weight 12,780 ℔., at 6¼c. ₩ ℔.; 61 Lambs, weight 4,950 ℔., at 7c. ₩ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Aug 23, 1875: 2,049 head of horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 353 Veals and Calves, 112 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Aug. 21, 1875: 9,398 Sheep and Lambs, 38 Cows, 992 Veals and Calves, 30 Beeves. Fresh arrivals at same yards yesterday and to-day, 4,284 Sheep and Lambs, 13 Cows, 250 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 21, 1875: 12,136 Hogs, 198 Veals, 698 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,121 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Aug. 21, 1875: 5,252 head of horned Cattle, 33 Cows, 96 Veals and Calves, 11,068 Sheep and Lambs, 5,532 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,395 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 2,410 Sheep and Lambs, 1,871 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market dull, inactive and weak; prices nominally lower, buyers asking a reduction of 20c.@25c.; sales, common to extra Steers, $4 25@$6 75; Stockers, $3@$4; Through Texans, $2 25@$3 75; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; demand active; strong; common to choice, light grades, $7 80@$8; common to fancy, heavy, $7 50@$8 50; all sold; market closed firm; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; market inactive and prices nominal; sales, inferior to choice, $2 75@$4 50; shipments, 800 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Cattle quiet but unchanged; quoted at 3¾c.@7¾c.; receipts, 2,900 head. Sheep in moderate demand at 3c.@6¼c.; receipts, 12,000 head. Hogs stronger; corn-fed, $12@$12 50; receipts, 4,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 15, spot or seller August; $1 11⅛, seller September; $1 14⅛, seller October; $1 13, seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 08½; Rejected, $1@$1 01. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 Mixed a shade higher at 68c.@68¼c., spot; 67½c.@68c., seller August; 68⅝c., bid, seller September; 69⅝c. bid, seller October; 63c., seller all the year; Rejected, 65½c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 40c., spot or August; 35¾c.@36⅝c., seller September; closed 35⅝c., seller September; 35⅝c., seller October; Rejected, 34c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower at $1 02½, seller September. Rye—Demand active and prices firm at 82c.@83c., seller August. Pork quiet but steady; higher; $20 80, spot; $20 90, seller September; $20 95@$21, seller October; $18 25, seller all the year. Lard quiet but firm at $13 37½, spot or September; $13 50, seller October. Bulk Meats easier but in good demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 19½. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat steady but lower at $1 13⅛, September; $1 13½, October. Corn lower at 68⅛c.@68¼c., September; 69¼c., October. Oats steady but lower at 39¼c., August; 35⅞c., September; 35⅝c., seller all the year. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 85,000 bushels, Corn, 171,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 194,000 bushels; Oats, 75,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Receipts by Lake—14,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn. Receipts by Railroad—6,200 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley. Shipments by Railroad—6,200 bbls. Flour, 170,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley. Canal shipments to Tidewater—196,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn. To Interior Points—38,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn. Freights—Canal—Wheat, 8c., Corn, 7¼c. to New-York, tolls included. In Store—290,226 bushels Wheat, 1,098,813 bushels Corn, 2,213 bushels Oats, 26,855 bushels Barley-malt; total, 1,418,107 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand and steady; sales of 60,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c.; 8,000 do. at 73½c., closing at inside price. Oats neglected and scarce. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds quiet and nominal. Pork quiet at about $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—Flour dull but unchanged; only local and order trade. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 49½ bid, cash; $1 50@$1 51 September; $1 51¼ bid October; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 36@$1 37½ cash; $1 36 August. Corn dull; but a few car lots brought better prices; No. 2 Mixed, 67c.@68c. Oats inactive, lower; No. 2, 42c. cash; 41c.@42c. August; 37¼c. September. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork higher; small lots, $21 85. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged; Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13⅞c. Lard nominally unchanged. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1 21. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Cattle—Better feeling and transactions liberal; good to choice natives, $5 65@$6 37½; medium to fair, $4@$5 25; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 25; fair, $3 40@$3 65; common to medium, $2 25@$3 25; native Cows, $2 50@$3 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 339 head; Cattle, 1,980 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Petroleum steady at 11c. for Refined, and 8⅜c.@8½c. for Crude, in bbls., and 5c. in bulk. Clover-seed sells and is wanted at 14c.; Timothy is worth $3, and Flax-seed $1 70. The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except for small lines; sales of 600 bbls., including Superfine at $5; Extras at $5 25; Spring Wheat, family, $6 25@$7 25; Winter do., do., $6 50@$7 25; high grades, $7 75@$8 50. Rye Flour sells at $5 75. Wheat firmer and in fair request; sales of Red at $1 43 for old, $1 40 for new, and $1 45 for new Amber. Rye is worth 90c.@95c. Corn meets steady demand at 84c.@85c. for Yellow; 83c. for Mixed, and 72c.@75c. for unsound. Oats quiet; sales of old White at 72c., and new at 45c.@62c. Whisky held at $1 24. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County extras, 30c.@32c.; do. do. firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western extras, firsts, 22c.@25c.; Rolls, extras, 24c.@25c.; do. firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese quiet; New-York, fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York, prime, 9c.@10c.; Western, fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 20c.@21c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 20; seller August, $1 19; seller September, $1 16. Corn—Demand active, and prices have advanced; No. 2, 68½c. Oats dull, and prices have declined; No. 2, 39c. asked, 38c. bid. Barley easier, but not quotably lower; $1 02 bid, $1 03 asked. Rye buoyant but unsettled; No. 1, 81c. Provisions inactive; Mess Pork, $20 87½. Lard—Prime Steam, 13⅝c.@13⅞c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 126,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat easier but unsettled; new, 75c.@$1 40, according to quality. Corn easier at 73c.@74c. Oats dull, unsettled; new, 25c.@50c.; old, scarce and firm at 60c.@70c. Rye quiet but steady at 85c.@90c. Pork dull at $21@$21 25. Lard dull; Steam, 13¼c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Whisky steady with a fair demand at $1 19. Hogs dull; Stockers, $6 75@$7; common light, $7 05@$7 80; good light and Butchers', $7 85@$8; receipts, 1,745 head; shipments, 383 head. Butter steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Flour steady. Sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White do.; $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Sales, 13,000 bushels hard No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 1,200 bushels do. at $1 44; extra White Michigan held at $1 60. Corn unchanged. Sales at 80c. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted and $33 for unbolted ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 22,300 bushels; Corn, 33,100 bushels; Malt, 5,490 bushels; Lumber, 1,751,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Flour, 2,020 bbls.; Lumber, 420,000 feet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 82c.@85c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 45c.@75c. Rye nominal. Provisions firm. Pork nominally $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams—sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 19. Bagging quiet but firm at 14c.@14½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23.—Flour, $6 25@$8. Wheat—Red, new, 50c.@$1 05; Amber, old, $1 40@$1 45. Corn—Ears, 65c.; shelled, 67c.@68c. Oats new, 30c.@45c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams, 14c. Lard—Steam, 13⅜c.; Kettle, 14¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 28¼c. Resin dull at $1 30 for Strained. Tar steady at $2

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 24, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Boulotte, (English Comic Opera.)—Miss Julia Mathews, Miss Rose Temple, Messrs. Forrester, Macdermitt, Collier.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Big Bonanza—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Ringgold, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Sargent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Around the World in Eighty Days.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—The Princess of Trebizonde—(Comic Opera)—Miss Clara Fisher, Mr. Woodfield.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The pardoning power is one which ought at all times to be sparingly used, and never more cautiously than at a time like the present, when the criminal classes seem to be rapidly getting the upper-hand of all organizations for keeping them in check. It is difficult enough to get the habitual law-breakers inside a jail, without having them released by the Governor of the State almost as soon as they are put there. In the days of the Tweed rule we became accustomed to the sight of prisoners being pardoned as fast as they were convicted, simply because they had "been useful at elections." Gov. Tilden evidently finds it hard to break loose from his old associations, even while he is endeavoring to reach the White House on the ground that he is the Great Reformer of the age. We are unable at this moment to give a full list of the criminals he has pardoned since he entered upon his present office; the following only covers the space of the last few weeks: James Mullen, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for burglary; pardoned. George Booth, five years for burglary; also pardoned. Algeroy Aiken, sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment for embezzlement; pardoned. Hayman Copperman, two years and six months for receiving stolen goods; pardoned. Leo Witkisosky, six months' imprisonment for robbing his employers; pardoned. George H. Rogers, two years and eight months' imprisonment for manslaughter; sentence commuted to eight months. Martin Reeb, fourteen years' imprisonment for arson; sentence commuted to seven years. Why has the Governor interfered with the course of justice in these cases? Is it a necessary part of the work of "reform" on which he has recently set out?

The Democrats seem to be very much disappointed, and not without reason, at the check they have encountered in North Carolina. They have long been anxious to bring about a change in the Constitution of that State, and are especially desirous of getting the punishment of whipping revived for negroes. They thought they were strong enough to elect a convention, but to their dismay they found a majority against them on a popular vote of from fifteen to twenty thousand. The Republicans scarcely looked for so great a triumph. Judge Settle and other competent observers believe that this defeat of the Democrats will infallibly lose them the State next year. Under these circumstances, there is great gloom among the Democrats of North Carolina, and the famous "rooster" of the New-York *World* has not been seen lately on his accustomed perch.

We learn from the *World* that Lord Houghton has arrived at Quebec, and is on his way to make a tour of the United States. Few Englishmen could come here who deserve a more kindly greeting. He has always been an ardent friend of America and Americans, as many of our countrymen whom he has hospitably received on the other side will gladly bear witness. He is always ready to give up a day, or a week if necessary, to an American friend. As a man of letters he must be well known, under his former name of Richard Monckton Milnes. A poet himself, he has discovered other poets, for he it was who first "brought out" Swinburne, whose *Atalanta in Calydon* ought not to be forgotten because his muse at a later period took more eccentric flights. Lord Houghton's life has been a highly useful and honorable one, whether as politician or author, and we have no doubt that he will receive the welcome in this country which he deserves.

Although the streets of New-York were almost deserted on Sunday—there were only two servant-girls and one policeman to be seen in Fifth avenue all day—yet such weather as we had yesterday will be likely to bring back our citizens in great numbers. It is by no means wise to run away from the country because a cold wind springs up in August, especially where children are concerned. The three weeks now before us are among the most trying of the year. Yet the incessant rains cannot fail to exercise a dispiriting influence by the sea-side or in the country—they are not particularly exhilarating here. Already the "homeward bound" begin to make their appearance, and there are crowded audiences at Wallack's, the Union Square, and other theatres. The stay-at-homes have not been badly off this year. We have had a few hot days and still hotter nights; but New-York is a far pleasanter place to spend a Summer in than a damp hotel at Newport, or a leaky shanty away in the mountains.

The steam-ship *Abbottsford*, of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Line, was lost under such peculiar circumstances, about a month ago, that there has been much curiosity among maritime men as to the findings of the Court of Inquiry. The judgment given, it must be acknowledged, is not particularly severe. The ship was lost on a calm Summer's day, in foggy weather, off the coast of Anglesea, after touching at Queenstown. The court finds that the vessel was perfectly equipped, sound, and well manned and officered; soundings were taken and a vigilant watch maintained. But the ship was lost for all that, and the court censures the master for errors of judgment in calculating the distance run, and in not allowing for a force of tide which must have changed the position of the ship when she was stopped or slowed. As the Captain's certificate is returned to him, this form of censure is tolerably mild, and we may take it for granted that the court really classes the wreck with those accidents over which human agency has little or no control. Fortunately no lives were lost by this disaster; if there had been, it is barely possible that the judgment of the court would excite more comment than this is likely to create.

Now that the actors and witnesses of the murderous mutiny on the schooner *Jefferson Borden* are in this country, we may expect that all the facts in the case will be produced in court. The mutiny took place in mid-ocean last March, and the offenders were brought back from England, and are now in the hands of the United States authorities in Boston. The arrival of the *Borden* brings the witnesses to this port. It is not possible that any ill-treatment of the crew can justify or extenuate the killing of the two mates, who suffered death at the hands of the mutineers. But it has been said that the men were hardly used, and that the vessel was "a floating hell." If anything like this is true, it should be proved on the trial, not by way of palliation, but as part of the story of the oppression which poor Jack is commonly reputed to endure at sea.

The death of Judge Grover, of the Court of Appeals, places in the hands of Gov. Tilden the opportunity of nominating a successor to serve till Dec. 31, 1876. That is to say, the vacancy, having occurred within less than three months before the next election, cannot be filled by the people till the election of next year. Judge Grover has occupied the bench of the Court of Appeals since 1868, and the term for which he was last elected, on the reorganization of the court in 1870, expires at the close of 1883. The successor of Judge Grover will, however, be elected for the full term of fourteen years, according to the provisions of the judiciary article of the Constitution.

GOV. TILDEN IN THE "INTERVAL OF BATTLE."

Gov. Tilden is accustomed to call the time which elapsed between his speech against the Tweed charter in the Spring of 1870 and his investigation into the Broadway Bank accounts in the Fall of 1871 the "interval of battle." That phrase depends for its significance upon the truth of the Governor's own theory that he was the real champion in the anti-Tammany fight, and that there was no movement against Tweed and his fellow-plunderers during the eighteen months when Mr. Tilden occupied a position of what he is pleased to describe as one of masterly inactivity. So far as the then Chairman of the Democratic State Committee is concerned, it certainly was an "interval of battle"—only he spent it in the enemy's camp, and in lending all the strength of his name and influence to the cause of the thieves.

Other people, however, were fighting against the ring in the interval. First, there was the Young Democracy. How Mr. Tilden treated them is sufficiently manifest from the following extract from our report of the rowdy convention at Rochester: "On Tuesday, Henry L. Clinton, Chairman of the Young Democracy delegation from New-York, called on Mr. Tilden and requested tickets for entrance to the convention, and was informed that arrangements for admission were not yet completed. This morning, when tickets were given out, Mr. Clinton made application again, but was told by Mr. Tilden he could only give him tickets for his friends to enter the room as spectators. Mr. Clinton told him that unless they could be admitted as contesting delegates, he did not want the tickets." The Chairman of the State Committee refused the tickets, and the Chairman of the Convention refused either to entertain the application of the Young Democracy or to appoint a committee to consider their claims.

Then there was The Times. We had at that period some lingering faith in the honor of the "respectable" members of the Democratic Party organization, and some rather misplaced confidence in the courage and honesty of Mr. Tilden. We deliberately staked our property, our influence, our very existence as a newspaper, against the absolute and undisputed power of an unscrupulous Ring. We braved the injunctions of Ring Judges, the power of annoyance and persecution possessed by Ring officials, and the facilities for criminal indictment lodged in the hands of men who could pack Grand Juries, who owned the District Attorney, and held both higher and lower courts in something approaching to abject subjection. In that life-and-death struggle, we called upon Mr. Tilden to help us. We appealed to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee as a representative Democrat of the old school, as a lawyer of the highest standing and a citizen whose word would carry weight with those men of property and of means who tacitly connived at the rascalities of the Ring. We singled him out as one who knew more than any other Democrat of decent reputation about the lying, the cheating, and the stealing on which Tweed and his gang had built up their power. We asserted that "he knows he sat there [at the Rochester Convention] as a cover for fraud and robbery of the worst kind," and that "he ought not, after having done it, to be able to drive past Tweed's new house and garden on Fifth avenue without blushing and hanging his head." Finally, we reminded him that "every man who goes about with them [the Ring] as their political associate even if he confines his co-operation simply to declamation about 'centralization,' or 'imperialism' or Cuba, or San Domingo, or the currency, or the debt, and says no word at all of State politics, occupies toward them a position strictly analogous to that which the fence occupies to the thief. He helps them to dispose of their 'swag' and destroy the evidence of their guilt, and lends them disguises in which they can exhibit themselves in public, or get entrance to decent men's houses."

All this and much more of the same tenor we put to Mr. Tilden, pointedly and persistently, in the Fall of 1870. Yet the "Model Reformer" was mute as an oyster. He gave his support to the resolutions which indorsed, in terms of the most exaggerated praise, the Administration of Gov. Hoffman, from his signature of the Erie Classification bill to that of the latest legislative swindle on the tax-payers of New-York. He lent his aid to the renomination of Gov. Hoffman, an executive officer who, according to the Rochester resolutions, "in purity of life, in personal accomplishments, and in elevated statesmanship is worthy to be the successor of Tompkins, Clinton, Marcy, Wright, and Seymour." How closely modeled this is on the style of the "Great Reformer!" He helped to renominate Lieut. Gov. Beach, whom his own Commission, and his own organs are at present engaged in proving to have been a passive confederate of the canal thieves, and he did the same service to State Controller Nichols, who allowed the sinking fund to be robbed of several millions, which a Republican Administration had to restore. He permitted his name to be used as one of the Vice Presidents of Democratic mass meetings in this City, beside those of men who, a year later, were fugitives from justice or under criminal indictment. He worked quietly alongside of the people who brought Jim Fisk upon the platform of Tammany Hall to proclaim before an enthusiastic audience his adhesion to Democracy, and to pledge himself to secure the votes of 25,000 men along the Erie Railway for the Democratic State ticket. We fail to find the name of Samuel J. Tilden among the list of those who were appointed by the Bar Association to urge upon Gov. Hoffman the necessity of using with discretion the power intrusted to him of selecting the Judges who were to sit in General Term of the Supreme Court, and he certainly made no articulate protest when Hoffman used that power before the committee had time to reach Albany, by appointing Ingraham, Barnard, and Cardozo. In fact there is nothing at all to disprove, and quite a mass of evidence to sustain, the conclusion that the candidates, the principles and the methods of the disreputable Democratic campaign of 1870 had, as Mr. Belmont remarked on the platform beside Fisk, Jr., his "hearty and affectionate approval."

SOME TARDY POLITICIANS.

It would be very odd if, now that there is practically no sectional bitterness between the North and South, there should be found politicians willing to make capital for themselves by profuse professions of desire for national unity. Considering how strong were the expressions of hatred on both sides during the late civil war, the disappearance of sectional issues in our politics is something marvelous. Scarcely ten years have passed since the end of the rebellion, and yet the questions growing out of that struggle have disappeared from the issues of the day. Even the negro, who, with all that pertained to his citizenship, promised to be long a discordant element, seems to have vanished from the field of politics. We live so fast, as is often remarked, that whatever seems likely to be a permanent cause of division among parties passes away before the lines can be drawn. But it is too late now for anybody to arouse opposition on the basis of a proposition "to heal the animosities of the North and South." They were healed long ago, and all sensible men look with extreme disgust upon the charlatans who travel about the country advising the people to lay down their ancient hatreds and discard their sectional prejudices. "The era of good feeling" is here, and one might as well enact Sergt. Bates on a small scale, and perambulate the country in behalf of a national union in favor of free sunshine, as to take the stump for inter-State friendship. The "bloody chasm" business was worn out in the Greeley campaign of 1872; that chasm was already closed; and though the hard-pushed speakers on "the platform of reconciliation" spouted poetry and aired a great deal of sentimental nonsense about peace and friendship, the people very sensibly saw that it meant nothing; there was no occasion for preaching up a reunion, and the South refused to accept a candidate nominated on any such superfluous issue.

The approach of the Centennial year of the Republic naturally offers an opportunity for an exchange of courtesies between South and North, which has been embraced by everybody. The celebration of the national anniversaries in Massachusetts was an especially good occasion for such a manifestation of friendly feeling. Several prominent Southerners warmly expressed their gratification at the liberal hospitality with which they had been received in Massachusetts. Probably it was, if possible, more genuine and hearty than a somewhat similar demonstration that took place in Boston, long before the war, when Senators Houston, Clayton, and other eminent Southerners accompanied the remains of John Quincy Adams to Massachusetts. The speeches of Houston and his comrades, addressed to Boston audiences, were certainly as enthusiastically received as any similar efforts since the war. And we then had "sectional" lines more sharply drawn than now. In fact, we have now no sectional lines; there is no occasion for any; and there is still less occasion for continually talking about it.

The fact is that there are no new and immediate issues on which new political parties can be formed. This fact is nowhere more comically exhibited than in the ineffectual groping after "platform timber" exhibited in the declarations of some of the so-called Independent Parties of different States. Here we have one such organization, affirming that the Government should be honestly administered, as if that were not a self-evident fact. Another solemnly declares that the laboring man should be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. Who says nay to that? And yet another budding party enunciates the truth that "the issues of the war are past," reminding one of the persistent katydid that says "an undisputed thing in such a solemn way." We might as well expect parties to form on the abstract propositions that ours is a Government republican in form, and that the Ten Commandments should be obeyed, as far as practicable, by all who profess Christianity.

It looks very much as if some selfish people, as well aware as such persons can be of the generous and honest feeling existing between all parts of the Republic, were trying to turn an honest penny by advertising their little schemes in connection therewith. During the Millerite excitement of 1843, a devoted Second Adventist advertised his business thus: "The day of the Lord is at hand! Bread furnished at usual rates until further notice." This profanation of a noble sentiment, North or South, is quite as reprehensible as any of the few protests that have been lifted up against it. We shall always have captious and quarrelsome people, ready to make a disturbance; and we may be patient with the silly zealots who protest too much. The enthusiastic Secretary of an Illinois Agricultural Society certainly overdid his business when, announcing that Jefferson Davis had consented to deliver the annual address, he said that this was a "Splendid Opportunity for Rockford, by a noble sacrifice, to gain the admiration of the whole world." And his further statement that the fair would be "a week long to be remembered for its unexampled festivities and thrilling sensations," and that Davis's presence would "excite the admiration of the angels and thrill the heart of the civilized world," sounds exactly like the advertisement of a traveling menagerie.

TOUCHING MOSQUITOES.

We return, not to our muttons, but to our mosquitoes—a topic in which many people are compelled just now to take a lively interest. It would seem that there is a lack of knowledge as to the habits of this creature, of whom ignorance indeed is strange among a people that has suffered from him for generations. But the letter of a correspondent of The Times, which was published on Friday, reveals an unacquaintance with or a misapprehension of the facts of the case which, considering the nature of the subject, is truly deplorable. Our correspondent attributed the freedom of a certain house from these pests to the fact that the windows were open and the gas lit on three floors, because the mosquito avoids drafts and light. It is to be hoped that none of our readers have been misled into practicing on this theory in order that their houses may be also mosquito-free; if they have, we are sure that they have ere this repented of it. The fact is that a slight draft helps the mosquito, if it is in the direction in which he wishes to move, just as it helps any flying or floating thing; while a gale blows him to destruction, in like manner. He does not, like a moth, make for a candle and burn his wings; but, like a sensible creature as he is, he uses a light for his guide, and he knows that where he sees lights burning there are huge creatures to be found which beneficent nature has provided for the delectation of his race; and so where he sees a light he "goes for" it, although once within the walls of the house in which it burns, he is comparatively indifferent to it, finding in the inhabitants, whether they sit in dark corners or not, metal much more attractive.

The first step to be taken for protection from mosquitoes (which for the next month or so will be the torment of countless households, and particularly of little children,) is to keep the windows and doors shut in the early evening. The time when the insect takes his walks abroad is from an hour before to an hour after sunset, just the time, by the way, at which the miasma of fever and ague is most active. At this time, and not much at any other, the mosquito enters houses. He of course may come in at others, but in very small numbers. Closed windows at this time, and an active slaughtering of such as may have entered at others, will keep a house pretty free of the pest. After the night has well settled down, the windows may be opened almost with impunity, as the insect does not rove about in flocks after that time. But windows open about dusk are likely to be entered by winged processions, and a light is, as we have said, a guide, if not an attraction. The closing of windows by gauze netting in the daytime—that is, after the early hours—is generally superfluous, as the insect is inclined to be quiet then, except in dark, moist weather. The notion that he shuns light is fallacious, and is likely to have a very pointed sort of refutation. He does not need light for his work; but he practices just as well under the blaze of the sun, or the glare of a chandelier, as at midnight or in the gloomiest nook of the shrubbery.

As to protection against him when he is once established in the house there is none, except netting, and as people cannot live under nets, this is available only at bedtime. Like all insects, however, he shuns camphor, and the sprinkling of this is some defense while the odor lasts. An ointment might be made of it which would act like plate-armor to those who would be willing to smear their hands and faces with it; and under some visitations of this animal, one might be ready to smear one's self from head to foot with anything to get relief. But let no one be misled by another theory, that as the mosquito's poison is infused into their blood it is drawn out with the blood, and therefore if a mosquito has begun his repast upon your nose or your knuckles it is better to let him finish than to drive him away. The proof of the pudding is in this case decidedly in the eating, and it will be found that the mosquito ungratefully leaves torment behind him even when he is allowed to fly off gorged with the fluid that he loves. Get rid of him as soon as possible. The patent antidotes to mosquito bites are all catchpenny frauds. There is no relief except a little diluted spirits of hartshorn, and this is only partial. A perfect antidote is a great desideratum; for the effect of the bite lasts long with many people, and in some produces very unpleasant consequences.

Protection against Summer insects of all kinds is a problem which might well engage the attention of some thoughtful and well-instructed housekeeper, if such a person still exists. Flies are a very serious drawback to the comfort of the households of which they form a part, and they have been so from time immemorial. To see them wading through the butter and struggling in the milk, to have one promenade over your forehead, and, when driven off, return with perseverance and precision exactly to the same spot—these and other nameless and unnameable consequences of their presence are a great annoyance. Nevertheless, how little has been done to protect us against them. Wire-gauze, poison, and sticking-paper make up the sum of our defenses. And yet there are conditions which are sure protections against them. For example, as we are informed, in the house we mentioned before one is rarely seen, so that for fourteen years no manner of protection against them has been required, even in the dining-room. What is the cause of this exemption no one knows, and probably never will know; but to discover it would be worth as much more than all the money invested in poison, and traps, and wire-fenders as prevention is better than cure.

PREVENTING CRIME.

Probably it will do no good to call public attention to certain defects in our Police system which have again been made manifest by the outrage of which Mr. Noe was the victim on Sunday. In this case, as in all of like kind which have preceded it, we are regaled with the phrases that have become so familiar to official lips that they are run off with the glibness of a parrot's talk. The identity of the assassin is known, but for prudential reasons it is concealed within the official breast; that is a matter of course, for it is always so. If it is asked why this known criminal is not arrested we are told either that he has "skipped," or that he is "under cover," the one phrase meaning that he has fled from the City, and the other that he is concealed somewhere within it. In either case and always detective skill is brought to bay. So long as the thief frequents his usual haunts, the average detective can go out and bring him in without delay. But let the thief "skip" or get "under cover," and our detectives are powerless to find him. There must be some great fault in a system which serves the public no better than this.

What this defect is was made apparent in the case of Rogers, in that of Nathan, and now again, in that of Noe. We have no proper or efficient surveillance of the criminal classes. Every known thief or marauder of any kind should constantly be subjected to the most rigid espionage. His goings and comings should be always noted, so that the Police may be able to always lay their hands upon him whenever he is wanted. He should be required to report himself at head-quarters at short intervals, and any failure to do so should be treated as a misdemeanor. In short, every professional criminal should be at every hour at the fingers' ends of the Police, and, until there is some such system as this, we may expect the lives and property of honest citizens to be at the mercy of the outlaws.

It is objected to such a scheme as this, in the first place, that it would be unlawful, under our present statutes; and next, that there is no money to enforce it, even if it were legal. Both are serious objections, but both can be easily removed when public opinion ceases to reverence the burglar as a political power. Just now Gov. Tilden is busily engaged in emptying the prisons of the State, and the burglars are being enlisted in the service of the Democracy for the coming election, so that it is idle to hope for any reform at present. There must be a few more respectable citizens maimed or murdered in the defense of their property before the mass of our people will become convinced that the burglar is a rather undesirable and unnecessary element in our politics. When that time comes, Governors will no longer dare to undo the work of Police and Judges. If we can get an honest Legislature next Winter, it will not be impossible to create a public sentiment that will compel the passage of a law giving the Police the power and money necessary to keep the criminals under constant and absolute control. When this is done, and it is demanded of the Police that they shall fully exercise such power, crimes of violence will become extremely rare, if not entirely unknown.

Meantime the Police should be required to use the powers already vested in them by the law. The Legislature of 1873 passed what is known as the Habitual Criminals act, but it has never been properly enforced. There have been some half dozen arrests under it, and one conviction. Under this act it is lawful to arrest any known criminal found in any public assemblage, and the Magistrate is empowered to commit him. With a proper surveillance of the criminals, it is possible to find some of them any day in a public assemblage and to put them out of the way under this law. If this statute had been rigidly enforced, the Noe outrage never would have occurred, for the man who committed it would have either been driven out of the City by fear of the law, or serving out a sentence under it. There is a flippant fashion among our Police, and especially among the detectives, of saying that it is impossible to prevent crime. All this is worse than nonsense. Nearly all the crime committed in the City can be prevented by proper laws, and honesty, industry, efficiency on the part of the Police. The experiment is at least worth trying, and we hope that the Police will be speedily given all the authority they think they require, and then be held to a strict peformance of their duty.

THE SUMMER CRY OF POVERTY.

There is a loud outcry as to the extent and degree of the poverty existing here this Summer, and probably it is far greater than ordinary, but at the same time it may be doubted whether much of it is not self-imposed. A case in point occurred the other day. A man of apparently splendid physique applied to a gentleman with whom he had become acquainted while porter at an up-town hotel, to assist him in procuring employment. On the representation that his landlord would immediately eject him, the gentleman advanced him ten dollars, and promised that he would do his utmost to get him work. In a few days he was able, through a special channel of interest, to get him employment on the public works at $1 60 a day, but a few days later the man, who had expressed his willingness to do "*any* kind of work," sent a note to say that the distance he had to go to his work was too great for him to walk, and that he could not afford twenty-five cents a day for transit. It was objected that even this would leave eight dollars over, which surely was better than nothing, but the reply was that he feared working in the sun would bring on erysipelas in the head, an apprehension as to which not one word had been said before.

The truth is that a large section of the laboring class in this country, and more especially in this City, became thoroughly spoiled by the exceptional condition of affairs here in the five years succeeding the war. Work was always to be had, and at the most remunerative rates, and they could pick and choose, employers being completely at their mercy. Thousands of them at that time could have saved sums which would have provided a competence for life; but thrift is not a characteristic of the New-York mechanic and laborer, and pleasure, drink, and smart clothing absorbed the bulk of what might have gone into the savings bank. They thought the good time would last forever. The lazy habits incidental to such prosperity became ingrained in them, and to toil hard on moderate wages is now regarded as insufferable. Thus it has come to pass that men who ten years ago were thankful to get thirty cents a day in Ireland, decline work at $1 60 a day here.

In this, then, lies a good deal of the secret of the cry of distress, and those who are employed in relieving it should be most careful to ascertain before giving assistance whether those they are relieving really are unable to obtain by labor the means of subsistence. This same man who declined work in New-York on $1 60 a day could have had farm-work in Westchester County at $1 50, and board and lodging at $4 a week, and, further, his wife—he had no children—could easily have earned another $4 weekly. But it was not this sort of thing he wanted. Work with him meant an easy city life at high wages, with plenty of the company he best likes, and other excitement and amusement. He is a type of a very large class who will, during the next few years, unless some unforeseen change takes place, have to learn reason at a painful price. People of all classes cannot lay too well to heart that the years between the close of the war and the Fall of 1869 were a wholly exceptional period, very unlikely to recur in their lifetime. There is nothing in the aspect of affairs, either here or in Europe, to justify the assumption of the speedy return of exceptional prosperity, and the sooner every one learns to adapt himself to the financial situation, and cut his coat according to his cloth, the better it will be for the community.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT ROBINSON HALL.

An English version of "La Princesse de Trébizonde" was produced at Robinson Hall last evening. Without attempting comparisons between the performances of the original work offered last Winter and the present entertainment, it can fairly be said that the representation now inviting attention affords an excellent idea of the laughable story and of the melodious music to which its verses are wedded, and that it is quite brilliant as a spectacle. "The Princess of Trébizonde," unlike the nonsensical librettos of Hervé, embodies an amusing story, and its tunes are numerous, shapely, and inspiriting. Hence a reasonably good rendering must afford pleasure. The opera is merrily acted and nicely sung at Robinson Hall, and three new scenes from the brush of Mr. Matt Morgan gratify the eye by their brightness and artistic beauty. Mr. Harry Allen plays *Prince Casimir*, Mr. George Atkins *Cabriolo*, Mr. W. H. Woodfield *Tremolini*, Mr. C. W. Butler *Sparadrop*, Miss Larkelle *Zanetta*, Miss Clancy *Regina*, and Miss Clara Fisher *Prince Raphael*. The distribution, it will be seen, includes several well-liked artists, and the result of the cast and the *mise en scène* is, as recorded, decidedly favorable. The programme is to remain unchanged throughout the week.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Big Bonanza" was last evening reproduced at this theatre, and its laughable incidents once again afforded much amusement. The cast included Messrs. Whiting, Fawcett, Moore, Barrymore, and Ringgold, and Misses Sargent, Jewett, Jamieson, Francis, and Mortimer. Mr. Barrymore, who personated *Bob Ruggles*, appears likely to approve himself a valuable member of Mr. Daly's company. Yesterday his performance was exceedingly good, and indicated experience as clearly as his face and manner did gentle breeding and youth. "The Big Bonanza," it should be remembered, is only to be acted throughout the present week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The Olympic Theatre, which has been thoroughly refreshed during the brief recess, was reopened yesterday evening. An enthusiastic audience filled the house in every part. A programme of the wonted liberality and variety was interpreted. Out of a throng of popular artists, Miss Jennie Yeamans achieved a particularly emphatic success in her "character-songs," but the encores were almost incessant, and Miss Nully Pieris, the well-known vocalist; Miss Leona Dare, the graceful gymnast; Messrs. Pat Rooney and J. S. Knight, with their respective Irish and Dutch "sketches," and "The Colored Hamtown Students," portrayed by Messrs. Gooding, Griffin, Gilbert, and Holdsworth, were all greeted with the applause in reserve for favorite performers and handsomely rewarded for their several contributions to the entertainment. The representation terminated with the musical comedietta called "The Swiss Cottage," in which Mr. Bland Holt personated *Natz Tieck*, and Miss Lina Edwin *Lizette*.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The reopening, for the season, of this popular theatre drew out, last night, the wonted audience. Although Col. Brown's announcements show that the strongest cards are still in reserve, that skillful manager took care that his very first effort should produce a favorable impression. Many of the most popular artists of the Theatre Comique are already marshaled under his banner, and the absentees, from the "special notice" of the programme, are not far in the rear. At present Mr. Larry Tooley, Mr. Johnny Wild, Miss Nelly St. John, and Messrs. Delehanty and Cummings are already on duty. Mr. Billy Barry is also a member of the company, and a host of acolytes appear with these familiar actors. The representation, we need but say, is of the wonted order, and embraces songs, dances, ethiopian sketches, and the final "local drama" *de rigueur*, the play last night, bearing the title "Around New-York in Thirty Minutes."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The programme at the Central Park Garden this evening is devoted to Beethoven. It will include the four overtures to "Leonore," the Seventh Symphony, and three movements of the septet, opus 20.

OBITUARY.

REV. CYRUS NUTT, D. D.

Dr. Cyrus Nutt, who died yesterday at Bloomington, Ind., occupied a prominent position in the Methodist Episcopal Church as educator and preacher. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was about sixty years old. After graduating at Meadville, Penn., he became a teacher in Indiana-Asbury University, at Greencastle, in 1837. In the following year he joined the Indiana Conference. He then became Professor of Latin and Greek in the university. In 1843 he entered the itinerancy, occupying for four years the appointments of Bloomington and Salem. He was then transferred to the North Indiana Conference, and was President of the Fort Wayne Female Seminary one year. During the succeeding three years he was President of the Whitewater Collegiate Institute at Centreville, Ind. He subsequently became Professor of Mathematics and Vice President of the Indiana University at Bloomington. In 1860 he succeeded to the Presidency of the university, which position he occupied until the present Summer, when, by the vote of an adverse party in the Board of Trustees, the Presidency was declared vacant. At the time of his death he was Pastor of the church at Bloomington. He was a delegate to the last General Conference at Brooklyn, and was at one time a Presiding Elder for a brief period. Dr. Nutt had a wide reputation as a college Professor and President, and was a fine pulpit orator, and endeared himself to his students by his genial manners. He leaves a large family.

JUDGE MARTIN GROVER.

Judge Martin Grover, one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals of this State, died yesterday evening at his residence in Angelica. Judge Grover was a native of New-York, and from 1845 to 1847 held a seat in the National Congress. In 1867 he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals for a term of seven years, and in 1870, under the new Judiciary clause then added to the Constitution, he was re-elected for a term of fourteen years. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Angelica.

MR. W. B. GREENLAW.

W. B. Greenlaw, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad and of the People's Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., died yesterday morning of dropsy of the heart at Greenlaw, his residence, near Memphis. He was sixty years of age.

FIRE ISLAND

Surf Hotel, Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

On Saturday evening the guests of this house were entertained by a series of *tableaux vivants*, which had been arranged by a few young lady visitors. They were admirably prepared, and were thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of visitors at this popular resort. The entertainment commenced with an exhibition of ventriloquism by Mr. Clinton, an amateur ventriloquist of great talent, whose clever handling of a droll manikin, which he was pleased to call Mrs. Fitzmorris, was exceedingly amusing, especially to the youthful members of the audience. Then came the tableaux, ten in number—which went off without the least mishap, owing to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Draper, who were the prime movers and getters-up of the whole affair. "Taking the Oath," from Rogers' group, was admirably represented; also, "Cinderella," "the Sleeping Beauty," and "the Hugenots." A scene from "Faust" was very effective, owing to their being able to secure for *Marguerite* so lovely and appropriate an impersonator as Miss Brandreth. Among the comic pictures were "Yankee Courtship," "Scandal," and the "Flower of the Family," all well represented and duly appreciated.

There are no mosquitoes at Fire Island now—a fact which will surprise many, considering the wet season and the plague of mosquitoes nearly all over the country. Strange as the fact may seem, I can vouch for it. Scarcely a solitary mosquito made its appearance during the whole of last week. The fishing is good, and the hotel never more attractive than at this moment.

The following are a few of the latest arrivals: Dr. E. Guernsey, New-York; George McCord, Yonkers; Mrs. and Miss Crane, Miss Sandford, and J. B. Van Wagener, Orange, N. J.; C. W. Adams and wife, New-York; Mrs. M. O. Davidson, Fordham, N. Y.; Mrs. Freeman Clarke, Rochester; Robert Maxwell, Keokuk, Iowa; J. E. Morey, Jr., Rochester; William Graydon and wife, New-York; A. J. Akin and wife, New-York; H. M. Requa and wife, New-York; John H. Hopper and wife, Paterson; C. W. Clinton, New-York; J. M. Hopkins and family, New-York; Woodbury Langdon, New-York; A. Anthony, Poughkeepsie; C. G. Halstead, Poughkeepsie; John Mitchell and wife, New-York; Mrs. J. Lee Smith, New-York; J. W. Canfield and wife, Rochester; R. K. Buckman and family, New-York; J. D. Peddie and family, New-York; Charles A. McCready, New-York.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article on the Rapid-transit Commission, which appeared in your paper this morning, it is said that "the slow progress of the Commissioners in the adoption of a plan and selection of a route is the cause of much dissatisfaction among the gentlemen who were the most active supporters of the Rapid-transit act," and that "a large number of the members of the Rapid-transit Association were in favor of the adoption of Mr. Cornell's plan," and, further, that probably a meeting of said association would soon be called "to urge the necessity of immediate action on the part of the commission."

Now, in view of all the important questions to be weighed, is not this rather unreasonable? Have these gentlemen had access to, and have they carefully and intelligently studied, all the plans which have been laid before the commission, that they thus decide which of them all is the best one? Not even if these gentlemen represented the highest and most unquestionable professional ability in the country would they be justified in any such decision without the most patient study and strictest comparison. For myself I know nothing of the plans which have been presented, nor of their projectors, but my experience as a civil engineer teaches me to believe that a problem requiring more deliberate thought or closer investigation could scarcely be submitted to any body of men than that which is now before the commission referred to.

As a private individual I have no interest in this matter, for neither professionally nor financially could I be connected with it, whatever might be the plan selected; but as a citizen, I am ardently anxious for the early construction of substantial, durable, and effective works for rapid transit, which, when put in operation, will in all respect prove equal to the just expectations and requirements of our people. "The best plan" for attaining this consummation is a question which imperatively calls for deliberate thought and careful scrutiny. I think no one will claim that the time which has been allowed these Commissioners for the solution of such a question is extravagant, to say the least, and surely the value of their decision ought not to be jeoparded by any shrinking from hard work on their own part, or any yielding to exhibitions of impatience on the part of citizens outside. For it requires no argument to prove that the real interest of those citizens depends to the last degree, upon the intelligence and thoroughness with which the Commissioners perform their labors.

C.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1875.

A TREASURY DECISION.

ITALIAN CLOTHS CLASSIFIED.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—REAL AND IMITATION "ITALIANS"—STRIPED OR FANCY ITALIANS CONTAINING WORSTED DUTIABLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

The Treasury Department has had under consideration for some time past the question whether certain classes of goods described as "striped and fancy Italians" are, as claimed by importers, entitled to classification either as "women's and children's dress goods," thus subjecting them to square yard and ad valorem duty, or whether they should continue to be classified as "manufactures of worsted not otherwise provided for," under a decision of the department dated Aug. 29, 1874, thus subjecting them to a duty per pound and ad valorem. A number of appeals involving the question were decided by the department on Jan. 14 last, holding such goods liable to duty as manufactures of worsted, among which, however, were two on certain merchandise imported by Hermann & Co., of New-York, the decision as to which was, on Jan. 18, reversed, on the ground that, as matter of fact, the goods embraced in those particular appeals were the Italian cloths of commerce, and as such were specifically provided for in the tariff.

Through a misapprehension of the tenor of the decision of Jan. 18, the department was understood to have receded from the position which it had taken in the decision of Aug. 29, with reference to the class of goods known as "striped and fancy Italians." This misapprehension was corrected by a circular letter addressed to the Collectors of the principal ports on April 1, 1875. In view of the circumstances, however, and the large number of appeals involved, it was deemed proper by the department to institute further inquiries with a view of arriving at some general principles of classification which might be applied to the several descriptions of goods claimed to be "real or imitation Italians." Reports were accordingly requested and have been received from the principal ports, presenting the results of the further investigation made by the chief Customs officers, together with their views on the questions involved.

With reference to the distinguishing characteristics of real and imitative Italian cloths the evidence shows that originally the only real "Italians" were a plain twilled fabric, having a worsted warp, with silk filling, while in the imitation the warp was of cotton and the filling of worsted, the cost of the production of the latter being much less than that of the former. These seem to have been the distinguishing features of real and imitative "Italians" when the act of March 2, 1867, imposing certain duties on wool and manufactures thereof, was passed. But it further appears that the importation of the "real" article, composed only of silk and worsted, has ceased, while the article composed of cotton and worsted, formerly known as the "imitation," has superseded the other and become in turn the real Italian cloths of commerce, although in some few instances "Italians" composed entirely of worsted are imported. Real "Italians," as now known, are distinguishable from serges and lastings by the latter having the warp of cotton and the woof or filling of worsted, the reverse of the "Italians," which are also of lighter weight and inferior quality.

Besides the article composed of cotton and worsted, known formerly as "imitation," and subsequently as "real Italians," there is, it seems, another, composed wholly of cotton, but wove in the manner peculiar to Italian cloths, which is said to be commercially recognized as imitation Italians. This description of goods is, however, clearly excluded from classification under the provision for Italian cloths, as both the act of March 2, 1867, and schedule "L" of the Revised Statutes embrace only such real or imitative Italian cloths as are composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals. Goods made wholly of cotton, although claimed to be imitation Italian cloths, are, therefore, liable to duty under schedule "A."

With reference to the articles described as "striped or fancy Italians," the evidence before the department tends very strongly to show that at the time of the passage of the act of 1867 none of such goods were commercially recognized as belonging to the category of "Italian cloths." The fact that they were afterward given that designation cannot have the effect of bringing them within the specific provisions of the tariff relating to real or imitative Italian cloths—a designation which, when the act was passed, had a distinct, well-defined application, but which, in view of the intent of the act referred to, cannot reasonably be extended to goods then wholly unknown by that name. In the construction of tariff acts imposing duties upon merchandise according to the commercial designation, the designation in force at the time of the passage of the act must be regarded, and not that afterward acquired. A contrary rule would enable importers to vary old or create new trade designations at their pleasure, and thus frequently render the provisions of the tariff of uncertain application.

The department, in view of all the facts before it, is of opinion that the rule prescribed by the decision of Aug. 29, 1874, above referred to, is on the whole strictly in accordance with the intent of the original act as reproduced in the revised tariff of June 22, 1874, and hence that the article commercially known as "striped or fancy Italians," if containing worsted, is dutiable as a manufacture of worsted not otherwise provided for; but if containing no worsted, and made wholly of cotton, is dutiable as a manufacture of cotton. It may be proper in this connection to refer to the fact that some varieties of the goods in question, when imported by dry goods houses, have been admitted as dress goods, liable to square yard and ad valorem duty, while the same description of goods, or goods closely analagous thereto, when imported by tailoring houses, have been charged with duty per pound and ad valorem, as manufactures of worsted. In order, therefore, to secure uniformity, the department decides that the apparent object of the importation, whether for use as dress goods or coat linings and other like purposes, will hereafter be disregarded, and the classification will be treated simply as a question of fact, in accordance with the views expressed in the foregoing paragraphs.

Collector Arthur, of New-York, will be furnished with an official copy of the decision of the department as given above, and instructed to have future appraisements made in accordance with it.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23.—John Sullivan, a bootblack, aged fifteen years, was shot in the back this evening, just as he was leaving a stall in William Campbell's drinking saloon, on Middle street. A young man named Charles W. Cross had a quarrel with a waiter girl in the saloon, and probably fired a pistol at her, but hit the boy. The ball has not been found, and the result of the wound is doubtful.

THE RED CLOUD INVESTIGATION.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 23.—The commission, consisting of Gov. Fletcher, Mr. Harris Faulkner, Prof. Atherton, and Senator Howe, to investigate affairs at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, are all here. They have taken the testimony of over 100 witnesses during their absence, including the officers and attaches at Fort Laramie and Red Cloud, and visited the cattle herds of the contractors. While the Commissioners are disposed to be reticent, the impression left on the minds of people with whom they conversed is that the charges against the agents and contractors were based on hearsay, and have not been substantiated. Their official report will soon be made public.

CUBAN NOTES.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES—WAR PROSPECTS AND OTHER MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1875.

In order to disprove the oft-repeated assertion that the planters of Cuba have always been opposed to the gradual emancipation of slaves, and that the law of July 4, 1870, providing therefor, has been entirely unproductive of result, the *Diario* reproduces from the *Gaceta Oficial* "a demonstrative table, showing the number of persons who have acquired their freedom by being comprised in the first five articles of the law of July 4, 1870, upon the gradual abolition of slavery, compiled from the data furnished before the 11th of May, 1875, by the Protective Freedmen's Bureaus." These statistics show that since Sept. 17, 1868, 32,813 persons have been born free, and since July 4, 1870, 13,740 slaves have acquired their freedom by passing their sixtieth year. These are the principal items, the others showing 3,192 "*emancipados*" or captured Africans, and 301 slaves declared free, as reward for services to the Spanish flag. The *Diario* calculates that, if to this number is added that of those who have acquired the same condition in the manner provided by former regulations, the total would be over 70,000 slaves who have become free within the seven years since Sept. 17, 1868, to date; and it is no less certain that the number of freedmen at present existing on the island is far superior to the number of negroes in bondage.

With apparent good faith, the *Diario* is of the opinion that the law of July 4, 1870, is sufficient to realize within a score of years the complete change desired, and advises all to improve the still remaining time to introduce new systems of labor, and not to lose a day, for time passes rapidly, and nothing would be so fatal to the island as to be found suddenly without laborers, either bounden or free.

So prevalent was the rumor a few days since that Valmaseda was about to give up the command of the island that the journals of the city were authorized to officially deny the report, and also to add that Valmaseda would await the promised reinforcements of 10,000 men promised by the Home Government for the Winter campaign, which it again is promised will be the closing campaign of the war. The *Diario* of to-day states that it has positive information that the Minister of War has issued orders for a drawing of 100 men to be made from each battalion in the Army of the Peninsula, and that 10,000 to 12,000 men will be in Cuba by October and the first part of November. These men will be tried and veteran soldiers and inured to all the hardships of war. "Putting one thing and another together," there can be no doubt but that Valmaseda had threatened to resign unless he was furnished at once with reinforcements, and so stirred up the lagging energies of the Home Government. At his proposal King Alfonso has recently bestowed the titles of Marques de Alava and Visconde de lasa Blanca upon Julian de Zulueta; of Marques de Santa Rita and Visconde de Canet de Mar upon Don Salvador Baró, and Marques de lasa Sandoval upon Don Ygnacio Sandoval—all for merited special and constant services to the Spanish cause in Cuba.

THE TURF.

COMING RACES AT LONG BRANCH—PROGRAMME OF THE EXTRA MEETING.

The extra meeting to be given this week at Monmouth Park, under the auspices of the New-Jersey Jockey Club, is attracting considerable attention, and from present appearances it will be successful both in point of racing and attendance. It was originally intended to commence the meeting to-day, and continue it on Thursday and Saturday, but the severe storm of yesterday made a postponement necessary, and this will no doubt be for the best. The meeting will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and will thus give the horses which have arrived at the course from Saratoga a breathing spell, and consequently enable them to cope more successfully with fresh adversaries. There are a very large number of horses already at Monmouth Park, and the prospect for good sport is very encouraging. The programme offered by the Jockey Club is very attractive, and the purses liberal, especially when it is taken into consideration that no entrance fee is charged to any of the purses. A feature of the meeting will be the sale of thoroughbreds, after the races on the last day, on the quarterstretch, and any persons desiring to sell their horses can have them sold by the official pool-seller free of charge.

On the first day there will be four events, beginning with a purse of $300, for all ages, dash of one mile, with allowances to maidens as follows: for three-year olds, 5 pounds; four-year olds, 7 pounds; five-year olds and upward, 10 pounds. This will be followed by a purse of $400, for three-year olds, of which $100 goes to the second horse; dash of a mile and a half; the winner of any stake race to carry 7 pounds extra. The third race is a selling purse of $400, of which $100 goes to the second horse, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. All winners are excluded, so as to give the unfortunate youngsters who have not yet earned their oats an opportunity to do so. All the starters are to be sold after the last race of the day, any colt or filly selling for over $1,000 to pay ten per cent. of surplus to the racing fund of the association. This style of race proved successful at Saratoga, and brought out good fields, and will no doubt prove as attractive at Long Branch. The fourth race is a hurdle handicap of mile heats, over four hurdles, eighty yards to be a distance. The purse is $500, of which $100 is to go to the second horse and $50 to the third. As there are a large number of hurdle horses at present at the Branch, this race will bring out a large field and prove interesting, as those races generally are. For the second day, Friday, there are also four contests to be decided, the sport to commence with a handicap for all ages, one mile and a quarter. The purse amounts to $350, divided to give $300 to the winner and $50 to the second horse. The second event will be a purse of $400, mile heats, for all ages, $100 of the purse going to the second horse. Heat races have always been popular at the Branch, and during the regular meetings in July created much interest. The third race is for a purse of $300 for two-year olds, dash of a mile, $50 of the amount going to the second horse. The closing event of the day will be a steeplechase, over the usual course, welter weights; purse, $500, of which $100 goes to the second, and $50 to the third horse; horses beaten at Baltimore, Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga allowed, if beaten once, 7 pounds; twice or more, 10 pounds. The last day of the meeting, Saturday, will begin with a handicap purse of $450, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, the entries to be made on Thursday, the 26th, weights to be announced at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 27th, and acceptances the same day at 4 P. M. The second race is a consolation purse of $300 for beaten horses during the meeting. Horse beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice, 10 pounds. The third race will be one of two mile heats for all ages, for a purse of $500, of which $100 goes to the second horse, and the meeting will close with a hurdle race of two and a quarter miles over nine hurdles, welter weights. Maidens will be allowed 10 pounds, winners of any steeplechase or hurdle race, except a race of heats, to carry 10 pounds extra. The facilities for reaching the course are ample. The boats of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad will run as usual, an extra boat leaving foot of Harrison street at 10 o'clock, Twenty-third street at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with a special race train direct to the course. The all-rail route to Long Branch is also in successful operation, and trains leave as advertised.

POOL-SELLING ON THE SPRINGFIELD TROTS.

There were many betting men present at the Turf Exchange last night, and as the Long Branch races were postponed they turned their attention to the trotting races to begin at Springfield to-day. There are two purses, but the betting was principally confined to the 2:24 purse, as follows:

Molsey	$30	$25
General Garfield	20	50
Amy	23	35
Joker	5	15
Daniels	5	5
Commonwealth	3	5
Lady Fair	4	5
Blanche	3	10
Vanity Fair	4	15
Glengary, Frank Wood	4	5
Total	$101	$170

BETTING ON THE SINGLE SCULLS.

There was also some betting on the single-scull race for the State championship, which is to be rowed to-day on Saratoga Lake, Courtney and Roach being the favorites. The betting was as follows:

Courtney	$45	$50
Roach	14	50
Riley	8	15
Gerwin	10	10
McCormack	1	15
Maxwell	4	5
Leferman	1	—
Total	$83	$145

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MR. NOE'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

HE IS STILL AT LIBERTY—BLUNDERS OF THE POLICE—SUPERINTENDENT WALLING CONFIDENT—MR. NOE'S RECOVERY PROBABLE.

After some hours of fatal waiting, the Police finally became aware of the importance of the Noe tragedy, a full account of which was published in THE TIMES yesterday. Superintendent Walling sent his detectives hurrying through the City during all of Sunday night and yesterday. Capt. Sanders rushed about doing the best he could under the circumstances. The general alarm giving a description of the burglar which was sent out to all the stations hours after it should have been, put many of the Captains on the alert, anxious as they all were for the honor of capturing the assassin. All this stir and bustle ended in nothing better than a series of blunders. The first was due to an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who, on going home, saw two men standing in front of a pawn office in the Bowery whom he fancied to be suspicious characters. One of them had stains upon his coat sleeves, which the officer imagined to be blood, but which proved to be paint. The officer took them into custody and far down town to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, they going with him willingly, and even cheerfully. From the station-house they were taken to the Relief Hospital, and confronted with Mr. Noe, who at once declared that neither one of them bore the slightest resemblance to his assailant. They were then taken back to the station, and it is to the credit of Capt. Sanders that both were discharged without delay or ceremony. The second blunder was owing to Capt. Lowery and Officer Darcy of the Sixth Precinct. Capt. Lowery is well known as the overzealous officer who as Sergeant of the Sixteenth Precinct arrested two station-house lodgers as the murderers of Rogers, some years ago. Capt. Lowery and his Officer Darcy, got an idea into their heads that John Moore, whom they call alias "Billy Button," who lives at No. 68 Oliver street, was the assailant of Mr. Noe. Therefore Darcy sallied forth, and at 2 o'clock in the morning found Moore in his own house, where he had been since 1 o'clock the previous afternoon. It did not occur to either of these officers that the last place the burglar who had the struggle with Mr. Noe would go to was his own home, and he was arrested and taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. During the night Darcy also arrested a person he calls Michael Walsh alias "Desperate Mike," and locked him up. The officers found two women, Kate Wooley and Louisa Allison, living at No. 273 Greenwich street, next door to the scene of the tragedy, who professed to recognize Moore as a man they had seen loitering about the new building, No. 277, on Friday and Saturday. This was somewhat encouraging, and the two men were taken before Mr. Noe, with the conviction that he would at once identify one or the other of them as the man who had assaulted him. To the great disgust of the officers, Mr. Noe refused to recognize either. Moore bore some general resemblance to the assailant, but he was not the man. Notwithstanding this failure of his case, the two men were taken back to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where they were locked up by Capt. Lowery and held for further developments, which are not likely to come. While these blunders were being committed some sensible work was being done in the case under the direct supervision of Superintendent Walling, by Detectives Reilly, Von Gerichten, King, and Lyon, of the Central Office. These officers, who know more of the burglars than any others, became satisfied early in the day as to the identity of the assailant, and they put a watch upon him. To their great disgust he did not appear at any of his usual haunts. They said he had "skipped," and he would not show up for several days, but they were sure they would shortly have him. In common with Superintendent Walling, the detectives declared their belief that the capture of the burglar was only a matter of two or three days.

This view of the case was the more encouraging from the fact that the condition of Mr. Noe was constantly improving during the latter part of the day, and there was consequently no danger that he would not live to identify his assailant, even should the arrest be somewhat delayed. In the morning he was thought to be in a critical state, and Coroner Croker was summoned to take his ante-mortem statement. In company with Deputy Coroner Cushman the Coroner went to the Chambers Street Hospital shortly after noon. On arriving there, however, Mr. Noe was found so much improved that no proceedings were taken. The surgeons are now confident that he will recover, and there is every reason to believe that he will.

MURDER ON THE WEST SIDE.

A YOUNG MAN BEATEN TO DEATH WITH A SHOVEL—THE MURDERER NOT KNOWN.

Coroner Croker was notified yesterday that Frank McGorry, a young man, was at the Chambers Street Hospital in a dying condition, from the effect of injuries received during an affray on Saturday night; and as he was not expected to live, the Coroner was requested to take his ante-mortem deposition. Accompanied by Dr. McWhinnie, the Coroner proceeded to the hospital and commenced an investigation. The patient was found in a very low condition, and, although conscious, was scarcely able to articulate. He was suffering from terrible injuries to his head and face. His nose was broken, and his left jaw was fractured, as was also his skull. The victim was questioned, and from his almost incoherent replies it was learned that he was twenty-two years of age, and boarded at a house in Beach street, near Hudson, and had been in a liquor store in Beach street, between Greenwich and Hudson streets, at a late hour on Saturday night. While there three or four men, all of whom were entire strangers to him, entered the grog-shop, and he soon became involved in a quarrel with them. During the altercation one of the strangers struck him in the face with a heavy shovel, knocking him down. While lying helpless on the floor he was again struck on the head with the shovel. His assailants then fled from the place and made their escape. McGorry was taken to his home, but his injuries proving more serious than was at first supposed, he was taken by his friends to the Chambers Street Hospital. McGorry did not know either of the persons with whom he had quarreled or the man who struck him with the shovel, and could not give any clue to their identity except that the proprietor of the liquor store where the assault occurred appeared to know them. After making a meagre deposition in presence of the Coroner and a jury, McGarry sunk rapidly, and expired during the afternoon. The Police of the Fifth Precinct appear to have been entirely ignorant of this affair until the matter was brought to their notice by the Coroner. As soon as the case was reported to Capt. Caffrey he made inquiries in regard to it, but without any decisive result. At a late hour last night Capt. Caffrey telegraphed to Inspector McDermott that Officer Stevens, who was placed on the case, had failed to find any trace of a difficulty in the place indicated by the deceased. It was found, however, that a few minutes after midnight on Sunday McGorry had gone into the liquor store of Charles Tucker, No. 133 Hudson street, just as it was being closed, covered with blood. James Tucker, who was in charge, asked him how he got hurt, and he said that he had got into a fight with an unknown man, who had got the best of him. After washing the blood from his face he left, and the next that was heard of him was at the 6 o'clock A. M. roll-call at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, when Capt. Caffrey called the attention of the men to the case, when Officer Moran for the first time informed him that he had met McGorry in Greenwich street, near Duane, bleeding and disfigured, and had asked him how he got his injuries. McGorry told Moran that he had got into a fight with an ash-cartman, who had struck him with a shovel. Moran directed the wounded man to the Chambers Street Hospital, and when he went in off post failed to make any report of the case, supposing that it was of no importance. At this point the investigations of Capt. Caffrey were brought to an end, but he announced that he hoped to soon have fuller information. As yet there is no clue to the murderer.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY TRAMPS.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday night two tramps called at the residence of Mr. Albert Herbert, situated in an isolated portion of the road near Waunokie, and asked for something to eat. Mr. Herbert's daughter Mary, a young lady about twenty-two years old, said she had nothing to give them. One of the tramps then asked whether Mr. Herbert was at home, and Miss Herbert was so indiscreet as to tell them there was no one in the house besides herself. The tramps then assaulted her, and the young lady screamed and resisted so violently that they desisted from their purpose and fled, carrying with them some silverware valued at about $50. When her parents returned they found the young lady lying on the floor in a faint. The tramps were traced to Newark and thence to the road leading to Jersey City, but there all track of them was lost, and it is supposed they made their way to New-York.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

About 3:40 yesterday afternoon, the steamer Thomas P. Way, in passing through Hell Gate on her afternoon trip from Sea Cliff to New-York, was run into by the steam-ship Laura, of New-Haven. The accident occurred under the following circumstances: The Way had, in passing opposite Hallett's Point, to swerve out of her course a little to allow the C. H. Northam to steer outward through the Gate. The Laura was coming up behind the Northam pretty close to the Long Island shore, and the pilot of the Way blew two whistles to signify that he intended passing between her and the shore. The signal was not answered, as is customary under such circumstances, and the Laura bore down upon the Way without either altering her course or slackening her speed. The utmost alarm was exhibited among the passengers in the forward part of the Sea Cliff boat, and amid the shrieks of women and girls the engines of the Way were reversed. Fortunately, the pilot of the Laura gave a similar order before colliding with the Way, and the force with which the latter received the blow on her starboard bow was comparatively slight. Its only result was to displace the upper portion of her stem piece without disabling her in any way from pursuing her passage to New York.

THE LUMBER-YARD MURDER.

STATEMENT OF THE MAN WOUNDED BY OFFICER DENNISON.

Coroner Croker was called yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of Michael Gaffney, who was shot by Policeman George W. Dennison on Saturday night, at No. 95 Tenth avenue. It will be remembered that Dennison, who is detailed at the New-York Hotel, was searching for one Curran, who was wanted as a witness in the case of Lungar, who was shot and killed in a lumber-yard at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue during the afternoon, by an unknown man. The story of Dennison was that on entering the saloon he was assaulted by Gaffney and John Hannon, and retreated to the sidewalk, where he fired two shots at his assailants, strictly in self-defense. The story Gaffney told the Coroner was as follows:

Michael Gaffney, being sworn, says: "I reside at No. 444 West Nineteenth street; I am a weigher in the Custom-house; on Saturday night, about midnight, went to Dunnigan's liquor saloon, at Tenth avenue and Sixteenth street, in company with John Hannon and some others; I don't remember the names of the others; I had been drinking, and was pretty well under the influence of liquor; there were over a dozen persons in the place; while we were in there drinking a man came in and said, "I am in this racket;" he was in citizen's clothes; Hannon said he was not, as he had not enough money to pay for it; this occurred at the bar; I don't know what occurred after this, until I heard a shot fired at the outside of the door, and saw this same man fire a second shot; I jumped up and said, "He is shooting at Hannon;" I knocked his hand up and the shot went in another direction; then he fired at me and hit me in the left shoulder; any more I don't recollect; I think Barney Rafferty was there; I recollect the policeman coming and taking me to the station-house; I knew Dennison for a long time, but never knew that he was a policeman; he has drank with me; he had been drinking the night the affair occurred; I did not see what the trouble at the door was until I went there; Rafferty drives a truck for the Galvanizing Iron Works, foot of West Fifteenth street, and lives in Tenth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Hannon has a couple of carts on Corporation work, and lives in Sixteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; I am thirty-three years old, and was born in New York; neither Hannon nor myself ever had any trouble with Dennison before, always meeting him as a friend; I recognize the man here present as Dennison, who shot me.

his
MICHAEL X GAFFNEY.
mark.

The Coroner concluded his proceedings in the case by holding Officer Dennison in $1,000 bail to await the result of the wound. The opinion was expressed by the surgeons that there is little or no hope for the recovery of Gaffney.

THE HOLMES BREACH OF PROMISE.

THE PARTIES TO THE SUIT LIVING TOGETHER—ATTEMPTS OF THE PLAINTIFF'S LAWYERS TO GET THEIR FEES.

Last Spring THE TIMES published the particulars of the extraordinary breach of promise suit of Miss May Chamberlayne against John Bute Holmes. The plaintiff is a beautiful girl of seventeen years, a niece of President J. S. T. Stranahan, of the Brooklyn Park Commission, the daughter of a prominent Western New-York lawyer, deceased, and is otherwise respectably connected. Mr. Holmes is a civil engineer of sixty-five years, doing business in Nassau street, and reputed to be worth $250,000. The case was tried in the Marine Court, and the jury brought in the unprecedented verdict of $6,000. Holmes gave notice of appeal. Subsequently he was surrendered by his bondsmen and thrown into Ludlow Street Jail. He then made overtures to Miss Chamberlayne's attorneys, Messrs. Spellissey, Gibbons & Co., looking to a settlement, and induced them to let him out of jail pending the negotiations. For the purpose of protecting their fees they had obtained from their client a power of attorney to settle, and a written pledge that no settlement would be made by her unless in their presence, and with their consent. Suddenly Holmes and Miss Chamberlayne disappeared and the records disclosed that the judgment had been satisfied. Miss Chamberlayne was traced to a house, No. 364 Fifth street, in Jersey City, and Holmes was discovered in the same house. The attorney could get no satisfaction from either, except that the judgment had been settled and that Miss Chamberlayne "loved Mr. Holmes better than any man in the world." On Friday last Counselor Spellissey made a motion to set aside the settlement before Judge Joachimsen in Marine Court Chambers, and the hearing was adjourned until yesterday when voluminous affidavits were presented on both sides. Those on the part of the plaintiff's declare that Holmes and Miss Chamberlayne were married on Aug. 14 or some other date thereabouts. A graphic description is given of the attorney's visit to Jersey City; the house in Fifth street is described as being bare of ordinary furniture, and Holmes' purpose is represented to be to use his victim's evidence for the purpose of getting rid of the motion, and then to discard her. Miss Chamberlayne swears that she was not married to Holmes on Aug. 14, but she significantly omits to swear to any more. The amount of the satisfaction money is set down at $276, and the right of the attorneys to participate in the settlement is denied. Judge Joachimsen took the papers and reserved his decision.

A LONG ISLAND LAND FRAUD.

A case of real estate swindling, owing to the success of which a poor German has been rendered almost penniless, was brought to light in one of the Brooklyn courts a few days ago. About twenty years ago the father of Alderman Clancy purchased some lots of land at Winfield, Long Island, which were not long ago sold to a German named Windmuller, by Thomas Murphy, a real estate agent, representing himself as having been authorized by Mr. Clancy to dispose of the property. Without demanding a deed from Murphy, Windmuller proceeded to erect stables and a brick house on the land, and had no sooner entered into complete possession of the place than Mr. Clancy appeared and informed him that he was on his property without any legal right. The case was tried before Judge Tappen, when it was shown that Murphy was never authorized by Mr. Clancy to sell the property, and that he had barefacedly swindled Windmuller in the pretended sale. On the strength of these facts a verdict was rendered for Mr. Clancy, and Windmuller loses about $3,000 by the operation.

THE SUPPOSED LONG ISLAND CITY MURDER.

The detectives employed in working up the murder supposed to have been committed on Borden avenue at an early hour on Sunday morning, succeeded in finding the victim to the assault, on board the Spanish brig Manuel, lying at the Empire Works, Long Island City. His name is Ventura Ortiz, and his age about fifty. He is now lying in a precarious condition, five stabs having been inflicted on his person, and four of his ribs are broken. Two of his fingers were nearly severed from his hand, in his endeavor to ward off the thrusts of his assailants. He had on his person, besides a gold watch and chain, a considerable amount of gold, which he carried in a belt around his waist. The watch and chain, and $14 which he had in his vest pocket, were taken from him by the men who knocked him down. After a desperate encounter, in which the clothing was torn from his body and the shoes from his feet, one of the party discovered his sheath-knife in his belt and endeavored to dispatch him with it, inflicting the wounds above described. Alarmed by the approach of citizens, they made off, and the sailor, nearly dead from loss of blood, dragged himself to his vessel, where he was found yesterday morning.

BASE-BALL.

The game between the Hartford and Mutual Clubs, which was arranged for yesterday afternoon, has been postponed until to-day. It will be played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

On the Capitoline Grounds, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, and the Keystones, of this City. Also between the Athletic and Mutual (amateur) Clubs, both of this City, at the same time.

The Hoboken Club will play a game with the Randolph Club, of Dover, N. J., this afternoon, in Dover, N. J.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mayor G. W. C. Johnston, of Cincinnati, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Paymaster H. B. Reese, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Bronson C. Rumsey, President of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Company, is at the New-York Hotel.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and F. Adam, of the British Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio; ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Capt. James B. Eads, and Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica; Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Very Rev. J. Hickey, of Pittsburg, and Tsnü Yoshitaka, Centennial Commissioner for Japan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GOV. ALLEN SPEAKS AGAIN.

HE DENIES THAT HE WILL RETIRE—ON THE CONTRARY, HE WILL RADIATE—HOW BAD THE REPUBLICANS ARE—THE VIRTUOUS DEMOCRACY—A STRONG INDORSEMENT OF CARY.

Gov. Allen addressed the Democratic masses of Highland, Fayette, and Ross Counties, Ohio, at Greenfield on Friday. Referring to the report that he intended to withdraw because of illness, he said: "I am happy to announce to you that I have never in my life been seriously sick; that I have never spent three days from necessity upon a bed, and that I now stand before you with five perfect senses, and with a vital organization which promises to me as much life as any man has a right to expect who has lived to my age without experiencing in any particular the impairment of his vital organs. With regard to those rumors, of course it is as easy, when a man sits down to manufacture a story, to put two things in as one. I can not reply to all the rumors which are put afloat, but I can say to you this: That I never have and never will withdraw from a conflict in which the liberties of my country are involved. Sick! Sick of what? If I could be rendered sick by anything, it would be by the nausea, by the malarious influences which this Administration has inflicted upon the country. There is something for the pure mind and stout hearts of the freemen of this country to be sick of. But you have it now in your power to pass this nuisance off. You have it now in your power to purify the contaminated air by breathing in its place, through the free lungs of a free people, a purer atmosphere. Retire! Nothing would please the enemies of the people more than my retirement. Retire, while my eye is fixed upon approaching dangers that threaten the liberties of my countrymen? Have I ever been known to retire when a patriotic act was possible? No, my friends, if the Republican leaders, tax-gatherers, have no other hope to rely upon than my withdrawal they ought to shake hands with fatality and retire. I cannot gratify them. Great God, I have too many Democrats to gratify. I can't even get sick for their accommodation. I have been in all sorts of corners, tight places, and I could not incur an accident for their accommodation. They had better get up some other hope than that, for if their hope is in my withdrawal, or in my being beat, it is a hopeless hope. I suppose our friends of the press around here will put this in, so that there may be no mistake about it, that I never looked better, as I certainly never felt better than I do this day. And I am just opening the battle. I take my position at the capital of the State next Monday, and I radiate from there into every hole and corner of the State, until this party of plunderers and usurpers shall be made to know that a majority of the people of Ohio are still free, and determined to remain so. That being done in October, we will let events for the future shape themselves."

Speaking of the long Republican rule of the country he said: "For nearly sixteen years, mark you, a set of men who call themselves Republicans have had the absolute and unrestrained command of this Government. The Democratic Party has not only not had it in its power to make a law, but it has not had it in its power to prevent a law from being made. This length of time has passed, and what is the condition of the country? That is the question. Are you all content with the condition of the country. Are you all content with the immense mass of taxation under which the country is laboring? Are you contented to know that you pay thirty millions of dollars annually to the Federal Government, all of which goes out of the country and is spent abroad? Are you contented to know that the soil of this country produces very little more at the hands of the farmer than is necessary to keep his family in sustenance? Are you contented to know that there is not a farm which pays three per cent. on its money value; that there is not a farmer who can lay up anything at the end of the year, because so large a part of the products of his farm is taken away in the form of taxes? Are you contented to see fully 1,000,000 of the American people seeking labor, and not able to get it? Men who don't know three days ahead whether they will have enough bread in their houses to stay the outstretched hands and cravings of their poor little children? Are you willing to see this state of things, and are you willing to see it when you know that a very large proportion of the taxes you have paid have been stolen and plundered under the name of defalcation?"

He then went on to assert that the Republicans did not dare to tell Grant "right to his face," that they protested against the third-term principle, and continued: They did not want to trust the Democratic party with any power in the country, for they knew that if the Democratic party got a majority in the two houses of Congress there would be a good many more defalcations revealed; there would be a good many more rogues drawn out of their holes where they had buried themselves. They did not want us in power any more than a notorious rogue would want the Grand Jury to meet. The great jury of the American people have already passed upon them and recorded their condemnation in twenty odd States of this Union. The Democratic Party! Where is the crime that it ever committed? It began to exist by resisting despotism in the form of the old alien and sedition laws. Every German, every Irishman, every foreign-born man, woman, and child in this land are where they are and what they are because of the outstretched arm of the Democratic Party, which invited them to come within the folds of the flag of the United States. The other side say we are talking about by-gone things. That is true. We are able and are never ashamed to allude to bygone things. The very privilege that these men have now of abusing Democrats, as they have been doing for sixteen years, they owe to the Democratic Party; for if the old gag-law had been put in force, they would have been as hoarse as they were in 1840. Their mouths would have been filled with a gag but for the outstretched hands of the Democratic Party. That party removed the gag, and said to every man, Federal and Republican, 'Now speak out like a man.' We have been speaking out ever since, and we intend to speak out, and we intend that the people shall have an opportunity to speak out for themselves. My friends, notwithstanding the notice that you heard read about my health before I commenced speaking, I do assure you it would give me great pleasure to go on with this speech for two hours more; and I could do it with just as much ease as I did in 1832, when I often spoke four hours at a clip. But I would rather that you should hear my friend Gen. Cary, and my other friend who sits behind me, Gen. Powell, who are our two candidates, one for Lieutenant Governor and the other for Attorney General, both men after our own heart. You will hear them, and you will be as much gratified by them as you possibly could be by me or anybody else. I go to Columbus on Monday to take up my position in the centre of the State. From there I shall move in every direction which presents a speck of danger. I shall stand upon the field to the last hour of the contest, and if it should be my misfortune to fall, I will fall as the old Roman said it became an Emperor to fall. I will die standing, and seek no bed to repose upon."

THE CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH OF HON. J. C. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN, IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE TWO GREAT PARTIES—AN APTLY-QUOTED EPITAPH.

Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, addressed the Republicans of San Francisco on the 13th inst. Alluding to the numerous tickets in the field in California, he addressed the voters directly as follows:

"You are called upon by your votes to add to that party in the lower house of Congress which, in our nation's severest peril, in war and in peace, has been true and unflinching in the advocacy, not only of the Union, but of equal rights of all men; or you are to send men there who will speak with that other party that sought to destroy the Government, blot out the very light of liberty in the New World. In this particular, then, this campaign rises above the question of State politics. But more than all this, my fellow-citizens, you are fighting the battle of the Presidential contest of 1876. You have already entered upon it. When belligerent armies are being marshaled for some impending and momentous battle, the skillful commander, by skirmish and stratagem, eagerly seeks to avail himself of every advantageous position in the field, that he may successfully encounter the enemy and render the final victory more complete and secure. So the two great political parties of to-day, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party, are arraigning their forces, marshaling their armies for that great Congress which is to decide not only the fate of parties, but, I fear, the destiny of the Republic itself. So, Sir, you must bear in mind that you are fighting the Presidential battle. The recent contest in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, that upon which you are now engaged, the one in Iowa and Ohio so soon to follow, are not undertaken simply for the purpose of party ascendency in the State, but more for the purpose of gaining some vantage ground upon which the parties can be successful in 1876. And, my fellow-citizens, when that time shall come there will be but two parties. When 1876 shall come the name of Independent and Liberal Reformers will be forgotten. The two great parties will be Republican and Democratic—nothing more and nothing less, and I stand here to-night very briefly to call your attention to the importance of that issue, and ask you upon which side in that great contest you propose to stand. Upon which side do you propose to now skirmish? Upon which side do you propose here this very day, this hour, and this month, and the month to follow, to lend the weight of your interest."

After elaborately presenting the various issues of the campaign, Mr. Burrows said: "And so I say to you in conclusion, brave Republicans, rally as one man in this contest. Put under all personal divisions, bury all useless, all silly, all personal piques, that you may rise to the dignity of the occasion. Bury in California this Democratic, Independent, Liberal, and Reform Party so deep that it shall be past all hope of resurrection. But then there is a difficulty in the event that that should occur; their party is so badly mixed that there is a difficulty as to its epitaph. I can think of no more appropriate one than the epitaph which a husband once placed on the graves of his four wives. He had had four wives, who had all died and been buried, and it came to pass that he thought he would remove them from the old cemetery to a new one. There was nothing left of them but a few bones, and he gathered them up and put them in the box of his wagon and started over the hill to the new burying-place. When he reached the new cemetery, the bones had been so mingled, the one relict with the other, that he did not know which from which. He had had four graves dug, and finally he concluded to fill up all the graves but one, and bury them all in one receptacle. After he had buried them he was somewhat puzzled to know what sort of epitaph he should place on the tombstone; but finally he determined upon one which I shall give you, which read as follows:

> 'Stranger, pause and shed a tear,
> For Mary Ann lies buried here.
> Mingled in some mysterious manner
> With Laura, Jane, and probably Hanner.'

That, I think, will be appropriate for this combination."

BROWNLOW ON FINANCE.

Ex-Senator Brownlow gives his views upon finance in a recent issue of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*. He says: "The Republican Party for the first time defined its policy on this great question of finance in the great compromise measure of the last Congress. That bill provided for free banking, and for a steady and gradual resumption of specie payments. Under that law Tennessee can have as many national banks as Massachusetts. If that system is so profitable as our Democratic friends claim, we advise them all to go into that business. They can sell their rebel war bonds and rake up their old Democratic 'hard money,' for which they have fought all their lives, and become national bankers. There is no 'monopoly' about that business now, as they falsely claim. It is free to all. There is no contraction of the currency going on under that law as their lying newspapers claim. The Controller's report shows that since that law took effect the currency has increased, and if all these lying Democratic editors and politicians will put the money they are stealing from the people into banks, we will still have more currency. The bill referred to was not what we wanted exactly, but it has become a law and the business of the country has now become adjusted to it, and we accept it as the best we could get. The whole business of the country has been unsettled because of the uncertainty of legislation, but now that the Republican Party has compromised its conflicting views and committed itself to a definite policy, the business men of the country are working up to it. We therefore accept that law as better than the uncertainty of the past, and as a thousand times better than the 'wild, speculative schemes' of Allen, Cary, and their crew of repudiationists and lately-converted 'rag-money men.' We think we need more money in Tennessee, and we can get it under this Free Banking law. We can get all we want by going to Washington and giving security for our notes. The people don't want anything but a safe currency, and of course don't want banks unless they have good backing. The Free Banking law gives them the money and the security and as much of it as their trade demands. The Democratic editors and politicians have by lying taught the people to believe that the Republican party has brought on hard times by contracting the currency. That is not so. We have opposed contraction and oppose it now, unless our business needs less currency, which we do not believe. There was more currency in the country when Jay Cooke & Co. failed in 1873, than there was at any time since 1865. There is more currency now than there was in 1873, for Mr. Richardson during the panic issued $26,000,000 of the $44,000,000 reserve. All this cry about contraction is false. The Free Banking bill provides for contraction when the trade of the country demands it, and for expansion when that is needed, and that is what the whole country needs."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis seems lately to have been greatly in demand as the orator for agricultural societies' fairs. The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* shows that in addition to the invitation from the society in Winnebago County, Ill., he had sixteen others from similar societies. Four came from Illinois, two from Indiana, two from Pennsylvania, three from Missouri, one from Iowa, two from Wisconsin, one from Louisiana, and one from Maryland. They have all been declined. One invitation came from "a weak Baptist church" in Lancaster, Penn., the clerk of which wrote: "We are in debt, and in aid of this church we should like to have you come and deliver a lecture for us on some subject such as you might select—the condition of the South, or the future prospects of the South, or the country, or something else, if you choose. And if you can come early in the Fall, I might procure other places in connection with this for you to lecture, say Baltimore, Harrisburg, Reading, and Philadelphia, Penn. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, and give me your best terms—'special terms,' if possible. Although this was the home of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and that I was one of his warm friends, yet you need not fear of being well and courteously treated."

COLORED MILITARY FESTIVITIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23.—The Burnside Battalion (colored) visited Rocky Point to-day, having as guests the Shaw Guards, of Boston; the Schuyler Guards, of New-Bedford; the Burnside Guards, of Newport, and the Cambridge Guards, of Hartford. The colored military closed their festivities by a ball in the town this evening. The visiting companies will return home in the morning.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 23.—The yellow fever has entirely disappeared, and Key West is now exceedingly healthy. The weather is cool and pleasant.

FIFTH EDITION.

The Beecher Case—What are the Facts?

NOW READY.

This day is published the FIFTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The continued demand for this Review has already exhausted four editions, and the fifth is now in the press. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief, yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER's own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to *Abbott's Official Report* of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

MURDERERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Thomas and Nicholas Moran, who kicked their brother William to death at the Fifth street horse auction last Thursday, were released to-day on $2,000 bail each, although charged with murder in the second degree. The action of the Police Court authorities causes much unfavorable comment.

THE ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, bring peace and comfort to ruptured ones, like the breath of the sweet South, moving the leaves, the springing grain, and making life all bright again.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Sozodont.

All Dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant SOZODONT, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Indispensable to every lady's toilet.

The Peruvian Syrup vitalizes, purifies, and enriches the blood, giving strength and vigor to the system

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, at her late residence, No. 31 West 23d st., HENRIETTA H., wife of Aaron Arnold, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ANDREWS.—At his residence, near New-Hamburg, Rev. GEORGE B. ANDREWS, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, aged 90 years.

Funeral from Zion Church on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M.

BARTON.—In Peekskill, on Monday, Aug. 23, DAVID H. BARTON, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

BEEBE.—At Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 22, ELIZABETH, only child of Munson H. and Blanche T. Beebe aged 5 months and 14 days

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 A. M., on Tuesday, 24th inst., from the residence of Capt. Clark, Washington place, Passaic. Train leaves foot of Chambers st., New-York, at 10 A. M., by Erie Railway.

CHRISTIE.—ADDIE E. HATCH, wife of George Christie. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FESSENDEN.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 22, HELEN MARIA, wife of Dr. B. F. Fessenden, and daughter of the late Samuel Tissam.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 380 Adelphi st., on Wednesday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Wappinger's Falls, on Saturday, 21st inst., WILLIAM SAMUEL VERPLANCK, youngest child of Samuel W. and Mary N. Johnson, aged 7 months and 21 days.

Funeral services will be held at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

JONES.—On Monday, Aug. 23, 1875, Mrs. MARY A., widow of the late Isaac F. Jones, aged 68.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 331 West 22d st.

LADEN.—After a lingering illness, on Friday afternoon, MARY JANE LADEN, daughter of the late Michael Laden.

Her friends and relatives, and also those of her brother John Laden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 38 West 22d st., on this (Tuesday) morning, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock. Thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th av. and West Washington place, where the funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock precisely. Interment in family vault, Calvary Cemetery.

McCOY.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, MARY ANN, wife of James B. McCoy, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 143 East 49th st., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 1:30 P. M.

NELSON.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 23, 1875, Miss JANE F. NELSON.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 12:30 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay st. at 11:20 o'clock for Brick Church Station.

ROCKAFELLAR.—At St. Cloud, Orange Mount, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 22, HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, AUGUSTUS G. SEAMAN, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M.; also, Typographical Union, No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 339 West 27th st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

SEABURY.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, the 21st inst., BENJAMIN H. SEABURY.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 114 Elliott place, Brooklyn.

SILL.—At Rochester, N. Y., Friday morning, at 1 o'clock, of pneumonia, EBENEZER K. SILL.

STARKWEATHER.—At Saratoga, Saturday evening, Aug. 21, HENRY STARKWEATHER, aged 72 years.

WAY.—Suddenly, at Darien, Conn., BURLING S. WAY, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Jackson Hicks, Newtown, Long Island.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 23, CHARLES F., youngest son of the late James O. Ward, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, 26th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Seth D. Godfrey, No. 35 South Portland av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEELER.—On the 8th of August, at his residence, No. 22 Great Cumberland place, Hyde Park, London, England, JAMES WHEELER, Esq., brother of Henry G. Wheeler, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIS.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, WILLIAM WILLIS, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 East 49th st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

WIGGIN.—At Rye, on 21st inst., HENRIETTA CHURCH, infant daughter of Augustus and Ann E. Wiggin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH—Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

WORMS IN CHILDREN LEAD TO OTHER diseases which sympathetically attack the whole system. Drive out the cause by BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and the system recuperates and the child becomes healthy and vigorous. A box of these lozenges costs only 25 cents.

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBject to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciatingly painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will soon be assuaged and danger avoided. Try it.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade-mark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

TRAVELERS NEVER LEAVE HOME WITHout a 50c. box of Dyspepsia Tablets in their pocket.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
(Established May, 1872.)
CONDUCTED BY PROF. E. L. YOUMANS.
CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

- I. SCIENTIFIC CULTURE. By Prof. JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jr.
- II. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COLORADO VALLEY. II. Cliffs and Cañons. By Major J. W. POWELL. (Illustrated.)
- III. A POPULAR VERDICT.
- IV. TEMPERED GLASS. By PERRY F. NURSEY, C. E. (Illustrated.)
- V. FRESH-WATER MOLLUSKS. By Prof. EDWARD S. MORSE. (Illustrated.)
- VI. THE DEEPER HARMONIES OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION. III.
- VII. THE GREAT IOWA METEOR. By Dr. GUSTAVUS HINRICHS. (Illustrated.)
- VIII. HOUSE VENTILATION.
- IX. CRANIAL AMULETS. By Dr. J. BERTILLON. (Illustrated.)
- X. THE USE OF NARCOTICS.
- XI. SKETCH OF JULIUS E. HILGARD. (Portrait.)
- XII. EDITOR'S TABLE: A Social Experiment—"Knox the Incomparable."

LITERARY NOTICES—Hartwig's Aerial World—Lubbock's British Wild Flowers considered in Relation to Insects—Alexander's Harmony of the Solar System—Gill's Catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of North America—Chambers' Manual of Diet in Health and Disease, &c.

MISCELLANY—Herbert Spencer—The Use of Paris Green—Periodicity of Thunder-storms—How we Keep our Mouths Shut—Aliaskan and Aleutian Mummies—Age of the Niagara Gorge—Huxley on the Amphioxus—What Savages think of Twins—Prof. Loomis on the Storms of the United States—Laborers' Homes—Methods of Physical Culture—Recovery from Lightning Stroke, &c.

NOTES.

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APPLETONS' JOURNAL and THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, together for $8 per annum, postage prepaid by the publishers. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Rice, pks	27
Beeswax, pks	8	Skins, bales	4
Beans, bbls	79	Starch, pks	900
Copper, bbls	25	Sugar, bbls	708
Cotton, bales	16	Oil Cake, pks	555
Flour, bbls	7,885	Beef, pks	50
Wheat, bushels	10,907	Pork, pks	183
Corn, bushels	17,200	Cut-meats, pks	248
Eggs, bbls	1,008	Lard, tcs	25
Hops, bales	2	Butter, pks	2,162
Hides, No.	308	Cheese, pks	7,591
Hides, bdls	1,367	Spelter, pcs	1,328
Lead, pigs	779	Tea, pks	241
Leather, sides	2,890	Tallow, pks	138
Resin, bbls	921	Tobacco, hhds	185
Spirits Turp., bbls	19	Tobacco, pks	1,036
Pitch, bbls	50	Wool, bales	106
Peanuts, bags	1,136	Whisky, bbls	165

ASHES—Have been quiet and irregular. Pots quoted at $5@$6 from receivers and jobbers, and Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in less request within the range of from 32c.@34½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The demand has been good for Anthracite, but rather limited for most other kinds, within our range. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25 @$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been dull and nominal, with Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted ¼c. ₱ lb. higher, with an active inquiry noted. Sales have been made of 2,383 bags by the August Andre at 18½c., gold; 225 bags by the Donati, 3,642 bags by the Hilda, and 1,200 bags by the Ontario on private terms; 452 bags Santos, by the Donati, also on private terms, and (rumored) 2,137 bags Rio, at Baltimore, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 26,387 bags; sales, week ending this evening, 42,831 bags; stock in first hands this evening here, 43,510 bags; and at all ports, 87,424 bags, including 3,189 bags at Baltimore, 5,565 bags at Hampton Roads, 7,400 bags at Richmond, and 4,754 bags at New-Orleans. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States, July 24, was 151,163 bags; purchases for the United States to Aug. 21, 157,000 bags....Other kinds strong and wanted. We quote invoices firm, thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 19½c.19¾c.; good, 20c.@20¼c.; prime, 20½c.@20¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@21¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¾c.@21¼c.; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18½c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18½c.@21½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate request for early delivery at former rates. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 909 bales, (of which 349 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 609 bales to spinners, 100 bales to shippers, and 200 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, opening ⅛c.@5-32c. higher on options for August and September, and 3-32c. ₱ lb. for later months, under the less favorable weather reports, but closing 1-16c. off the best prices of the day, under more buoyant offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,900 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were on Saturday evening, and 13,200 bales were to-day,) with 1,000 bales more at the calls, on basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; September, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; October, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; November, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; December, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; January, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; February, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; March, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; April, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; May, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; June, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; July, 14⅞c.@14 15-16c., ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 16 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 578 bales, against 452 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 1,251 bales, against 645 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,460,522 bales, against 3,770,638 bales same time previous year....Consolidated (one day's) exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 1,300 bales; to the Continent, 648 bales. Stock in New-York, 47,314 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 84,968 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅝	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FISH—Business has been on a moderate scale in this line, with prices ruling generally about steady. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 75@$7 25; new Mackerel quoted at $17@$19 for No. 1, $12 50@$13 50 for No. 2, and $8 50@$12 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$6 75; Smoked Herring at 38c.@40c., for scaled, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 35 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour, wholly in a jobbing way, at generally easier and irregular prices. On desirable lines of shipping extras the few bids reported have been 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. under asking rates....The sales since our last have been 9,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 15 @$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; poor to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 60, chiefly at from $5 20@$5 40; interior to good Extra State at $5 65@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 85; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; City Mills Extra at $5 90@$7 25, chiefly at $6 60@$7, for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6, mainly at $5 75@$5 90; good to fancy do., $6@$6 60, mostly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, at $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 85; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6@$7 75; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6 10@$7 75, mostly Amber at $6 75@$7 50; Western White do. Extras, $6@$8 50, mainly at $6 75@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $6 10@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 15@$7 35; Minnesota patent stock, $6 65@$8 75, chiefly at $7@$7 75, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 3,200 bbls. Shipping Extras, mostly Minnesota and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been quite dull and quoted generally easier in price; offerings moderate, but in excess of current requirements. Sales have been reported here since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 60 for Superfine; $5 75@$6 85 for poor to very choice shipping extras, and $6 90@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less demand at from $4 85@$6 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 280 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$6 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been inactive at former rates. Sales equal to 550 bbls. at from $3 70@$4 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, mainly within the range of $3 70@$4 for poor to about good; $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 75 @$4 80 for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 50@$1 95 ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very moderate request, and quoted 1c. to 2c. a bushel lower. The export inquiry has been light, notwithstanding the depression in ocean freights. Millers have been unwilling to purchase at current figures. Some demand was noted for prime No. 2 for contract delivery, chiefly Chicago, and for No. 2 Milwaukee, on speculative account. Winter Wheat has been dull and nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 81,000 bushels, at $1 34 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing with this price bid, on speculative account; $1 32 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 28@$1 32 for heated to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 40@$1 42 (nominally) for No. 2 Spring, with $1 45 reported as the best bid, and $1 48 asked for prime Amber Michigan, afloat. Red and White Wheat wholly nominal....And for forward delivery, prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, September option, was quoted at $1 34, as the best bid, with up to $1 37 asked....Corn has been in more urgent demand, mainly for home trade purposes, though partly for export, and has been quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, influenced to some extent by the Western reports of frost threatening damage to the growing crop. Sales have been reported of 106,000 bushels, at 83c.@85c. for fair to choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat; 80c.@82½c. for fair to prime steamer do., afloat; 80c. for good do. in store; 77c.@79c. for heated do., afloat; 85c.@86c. for prime to very choice new Yellow Western....Canada Rye, in bond, has been quoted wholly nominal at about 97½c.@$1, to arrive....State Rye has been in very slack request, and quoted at $1 05@$1 08 for about prime to choice old, and $1 as bid for prime new; no important dealings reported....Barley has been quite dull, and altogether nominal, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted at $1 15@$1 16 asked ₱ bushel....Of prime Canada West Barley a late sale for October delivery was reported at $1 25 ₱ bushel, but quotations are wholly nominal....Barley malt has been very sparingly sought after, and quoted lower and irregular. Canada West quoted nominally at from $1 55@$1 75, cash and time; four to six-rowed State, $1 40@$1 45; two-rowed do. at $1 30@$1 35, cash and time. Some lots reported as under refusal, but not finally closed out....Oats have been in quite active demand, mostly on trade account, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel, closing, however, tamely at the improvement. The main inquiry has been for prime Mixed Western. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 94,500 bushels, at 64½c.@65c. for good to prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 65c. for prime Chicago; 63c. for do. in store, with 64c. reported bid for do., in a special store; 62c.@65c. for car lots of Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice; 65c.@70c. for poor to choice White Western, mostly at 66c.@68c. for fair ordinary to good, afloat, and 65c. for ordinary Iowa, (3,500 bushels,) in store; 68c. for White State, and 64½c. for Mixed State....Feed has been quoted steady, on a fair trade demand, within the range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $30@$31 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $24@$26 for 60 to 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in comparatively limited demand at 70c.@80c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 85c. @$1 10 ₱ 100 lb. for old, and 75c.@$1 for new; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in less request, in lots, within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 1,375,457 bushels Wheat, 1,283,133 bushels Corn, 11,216 bushels Rye, 1,163 bushels Barley, 298,013 bushels Malt, 6,149 bushels Peas, and 338,639 bushels Oats, showing an increase in the stock of Wheat, Corn, and Malt; with a decrease in that of Peas and Oats in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,313,770 bushels, as against 3,095,938 bushels last Monday, 3,290,884 bushels Aug. 24, 1874, and 3,155,328 bushels Aug. 25, 1873....The stock of Grain on the canals on last Friday morning comprised 722,687 bushels Wheat, 546,538 bushels Corn, 32,62 bushels Oats, and 6,038 bushels Malt.

Stock of Grain in store at this port.

	1875. Aug. 23. Bushels.	1875. Aug. 16. Bushels.	1874. Aug. 24. Bushels.	1873. Aug. 25. Bushels.
Wheat	1,375,457	1,136,200	1,342,713	187,291
Corn	1,283,133	1,148,999	1,599,848	1,349,753
Oats	338,639	506,497	94,098	695,829
Barley	1,163	1,163	528	8 592
Rye	11,216	11,216	25,392	124,422
Peas	6,149	8,311	10,902	14,025
Malt	298,013	283,552	108,695	261,104
Total	3,313,770	3,095,938	3,182,156	2,941,016

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in demand at full prices. Market otherwise inactive. Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.; heavy do., 13c.; Domestic Cloth, 13½c.@14c.

HEMP—Has been dull, but steady. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5c.@5¼c., gold, ₱ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 3 1-16c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The demand has been fair at former rates. Prime stock held above the views of buyers. Sales 4,700 Montevideo at 22c., gold, 4 months; 1,200 Rio Grande at 21½c., gold, 4 months; 1,085 Central American, 800 Dry Texas, 500 Vera Cruz, and 385 Dry-salted Matamoros on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been generally inactive, and quoted somewhat irregular as to values, with refiners less confident in their bids for suitable grades of stock. We quote: Porto Rico at 37c.@55c.; Barbados, 42c.@44c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 35c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, 36½c.@39c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; Antigua, 42c.@45c.; St. Kitts, 40c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 68c.@70c. for prime to choice....Syrups have been in fair demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@63c., and Molasses do., 34c.@43c. for ordinary to very choice, ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in light request at 24c. for hhds., and 27c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet throughout at from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to Good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50 @$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Sales, 250 bbls. Strained at $1 70, delivered, and 1,000 bbls. Good Strained at $1 70....Tar continues in limited demand at from $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c.@32c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 20 bbls. at 31½c. and 50 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 32¾c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business in this line has been generally very tame....Crude has been in less request on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 8¾c.@9c. in shipping order....Refined has been inactive, with early deliveries at 11⅛c.; sales, 4,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, at 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; sales, 5,000 bbls. at 10⅞c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price on a more active demand, chiefly for export and for forward delivery on speculative account. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 800 bbls. Western Mess at $21 20@$21 25; fancy do. at higher figures; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, September option, at $21@$21 15, closing at $21 05 @$21 10; 5,000 bbls., October, at $21 05@$21 20, closing at $21 10@$21 15; and 500 bbls., buyer September, at $21 25 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City at 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at about late quotations. The main inquiry has been for Pickled Bellies. Sales have been reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 lb., at 13½c.; and sundry small lots of other bulk stock within our range....Western somewhat nominal; sales, 125 tcs. Pickled Hams at 12c.@12¼c....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@12c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13⅞c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13½c.; Rib Bellies, in bxs., 12 lb., at 13½c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., held at 14c....Bacon has been more inquired for with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.; Western Long and Short Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of 400 bxs. City Long Clear at quoted rates....Lard has been in limited request for early delivery, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 13¾c.; new do. at 14c. for very choice; small lots of Western Kettle at 14¼c.; 30 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13½c., quoted at 13¼c.@13½c.; No. 1 City at 13c.; Refined for the Continent, 14⅛c., and do. for the West Indies at 13⅞c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 250 tcs. do., to arrive in September and October, on bill of lading, at 13¾c.; and 3,250 tcs. October at 13 13-16c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c....Beef has been in limited demand within the previous nominal range. We quote from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess; $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef inactive at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do. ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in very moderate demand at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and up to $26 50 for very choice new....Butter, of the finest makes, has been in quite moderate supply and fair demand at steady rates. Most other kinds dull, and under ample offerings, quoted weak and irregular. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c. for fair to prime, and 29c.@30c. for choice; State, in pails, 20c.@34c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@34c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 20c.@31c. for about fair ordinary to very choice; Western at 14c.@29c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@25c. for about fair to choice....Cheese in comparatively limited demand, for shipment and home use, within our range. We quote Cheese at 5c.@11½c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, mainly at 9c.@10½c. for about good to strictly fine; 11c.@11¼c. for choice to fancy, 4c.@10c. for State dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@10½c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been in rather better request within the range of 18c.@22c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 19c.@20½c. for good to choice marks ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been in fairly active demand, in a jobbing way, at firm prices, with Carolina, fair ordinary to choice, at $7 50@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 56¼, and in bond at $2 70@$2 80, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been moderately sought after at $2@$2 [illegible], gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lb. Sales, 4,000 bags by the Red Gauntlet at $2, and 5,000 bags by the Thomas Dunn, on private terms....Grass-seeds have been comparatively dull, with Clover quoted at 13c. ₱ lb....Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₱ bushel....Rough Flax quiet at $1 75 ₱ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 75 @$1 85 here ₱ bushel....Canary-seed in demand, and quoted up to $9 50@$11....Rape-seed inactive; $2 85 @$3 25.

STARCH—Has been quoted steady on a fair jobbing inquiry, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4⅞c.@5½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry; sales 847 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c., chiefly at 8¼c.; 250 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c.@7⅝c., and 350 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c. ₱ lb. We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.@8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been in request, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Powdered, 11c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; Cut Loaf at 11½c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Quiet at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for about prime to very choice; sales 45,000 lb. at 9¼c. Stearine dull at 15½c.@15⅝c. for Western, in tcs.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 24 ₱ gallon; demand very moderate; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—An unusually dull market has been noted to-day in the way of berth Freights, with rates throughout favoring shippers. The Grain movement was unimportant—affected to some extent by the very scant receipts. The offerings of Flour, Provisions, and general cargo were limited, and the bids were, in most instances, under asking figures. The chartering business has been fair in the line of tonnage for Petroleum, but at some further yielding as to rates. The inquiry for Grain tonnage was very light, and quotations were altogether nominal. Vessels for Lumber, Tobacco, and Naval Stores attracted less attention....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 6d. bid and 7d. asked ₱ 60 lb.; and by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., with grain room quoted at 7d. bid and 8d. asked per 60 lb.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lb.; 450 bbls. Sugar, on private terms; 3,200 boxes Cheese, at 37s. 6d.; 325 boxes Bacon, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 650 bales Hemp (of previous engagement), on private terms; also a British ship, 1,042 tons, hence, with about 6,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d.; a British bark, 553 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls do. at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For London, by sail, 100 tons Oil-cake on private terms, quoted nominally at 22s. 6d.@25s., asked....For Morgan Pill, a Norwegian bark, 280 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 300 tons Oil-cake on private terms, quoted nominally at 27s. 6d., asked....For Cork and orders, a ship, 1,418 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, and a ship, 1,905 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian Deposits, on private terms....For Havre or Dunkirk, a British bark, 555 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Bremen or Hamburg, a German bark, 733 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 1.80 reichmarks....For Stralsund, a Norwegian bark, 357 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Christiana, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 556 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; and an American brig, 463 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. and 10,000 cases of Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Odessa, a Norwegian bark, 596 tons, hence, with about 20,000 cases Petroleum at 34c. ₱ case; and a French bark, 376 tons, hence, reported with general cargo, without reliable particulars.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 15-16. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108¼. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼; do. Preferred, 29.

2 P. M.—The demand for discount is light at the bank as well as in the open market. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1⅝ @1¾ ₱ cent., which is ⅜@¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £35,000. Consols for money and the account, 94 13-16.

4 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes 66f. 32½c.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 106½; 10:40s, 104¾; New 5s, 105⅜. Erie Preferred, 30.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 23—P. M.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 100¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive firm. Sales Middling Uplands, shipped September and October, Low Middling clause, at 7⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, at 7⅛d. Provisions—Bacon, 54s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Lard, 60s.@61s. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, Middling Uplands, September and October delivery, Low Middling clause, at 7⅛d.; do., October and November delivery, Low Middling clause, at 7 3-16d. Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,200 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, at 7 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, (regular contract,) August delivery, at 7 1-16d.; do., Low Middling clause, October delivery, at 7 3-16d.; do., October and November delivery, at 7 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 6d.@61s. ₱ cwt.

6 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ gallon; Spirits of Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 23—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 9d. @9¼d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Aug. 23.—Petroleum, 25f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 420 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 2,705 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 58 bales; gross, 73 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 15,482 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 20 bales; exports coastwise, 10 bales; stock, 552 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 3 bales; exports coastwise, 57 bales; stock, 2,942 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c. net receipts, 14 bales; exports coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 496 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 23, was one by Richard V. Harnett, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, sold the two two-story and attic brick houses, with lot 25 by 75.7 by 5 by 54.7 by 25.4 by 132.2, No. 152 Cherry street, north side, between Catherine and Market streets, for $9,300, to Martin Lyons.

The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house, with plot, on Madison avenue, corner Seventy-seventh street, adjourned to Aug. 31, and sale by James M. Miller of building, with lot, on Sixth avenue, north of Forty-second street, adjourned to Sept. 10. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By James M. Miller, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of the building, and lot 20 by 89.5, on Elizabeth street, east side, known on the map of Edward Livingston's property as No. 40. Also a similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street. Also a similar sale, W. S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 99.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By D. M. Seaman, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 18 by 60, on Third avenue, east side, 167.6 feet north of Fourteenth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one frame house, with lot 23.1 by 83.4 by 23.6, on West Thirteenth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue.

EXCHANGE SALE—MONDAY, AUG. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

2 two-story and attic brick houses, with plot, No. 152 Cherry st., n. s., between Catherine and Market sts.; size of plot 25x75.7x5x54.7 x25.4x132.2	$9,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 23.

West 12th st., s. w. corner Greenwich st., 23x—x44x—; Frederick F. Beals to Lewis Ash	$118,000
21st st., s. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.8x98.9, house and lot; Elisha W. Vanderhoof to Isabel, wife of William H. Kingsley	12,250
32d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x98.9, quit claim April 15, 1873; Louis Goldmayer to Solomon Goldberg	nom.
47th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5, house and lot; John Bannen to Bernard H. McCahill	23,000
47th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., 30.5x65; John A. Demarest to Rosanna, wife of John Flanagan	7,750
98th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.11; Simon P. Van Winkle and Anna E., wife of Helmus Romaine, (Paterson, N. J.,) to Benjamin A. Willis, B. and S.	200
Same property; Simon P. Van Winkle and Socrates Tuttle (Executors of C. Van Winkle, deceased,) to Benjamin A. Willis	3,800
113th st., n. s., 300 feet e. of 10th av., 50x100, house and lot; John G. Schull to Mary A., wife of John A. Linherr, C. & G.	nom.
146th st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Spencer place, 35.4 x101.3x192x100; Calistes Hardiman to Ann Kiernan	4,500
College av., n. e. corner of 145th st., 50x55; Sarah E., wife of Stephen H. Burr, (Plainfield, N. J.,) to Charles E. Hoe, (Pamrapo, N. J.,) sub. mortgage, $5,000	exchange and nom.
Greenwich av., No. 35, leasehold; Daniel Arnold to Hugo Russell	2,000
1st av., s. w. corner of 4th st., 24x94.11, leasehold, all rights Peter Werrich to Jacob Berman	5,000
4th av., s. e. corner of 64th st., 100.5x150; John V. Lewis, Referee, to David Dinkelspiel and Edward Oppenheimer	65,000
5th av., e. s., s. of 31st st., 24.1x100; also, tract of land on s. e. corner of Broad st. and Sandtime road, (Trenton, N. J.,) with all machinery, tools, &c., belonging to New-Jersey Arms and Ordnance Company; Jean C. De Maier to William Lintz; confirmatory sub. mortgages, $185,000	nom.
10th av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 50th st., 25.8x73; Anna M. Hartt, widow, to William Hartt	22,000
32d st., Nos. 221 and 223 West, 5 years, per year	1,100
44th st., No. 255 West, 2 8-12 years, per year	1,560
3d av. No. 1,491, 10 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A WELL-BUILT, ADMIRABLY-LOCATED, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25 by 60, lot 100 feet, on 48th st., just west of 5th av., for sale low; location unexceptionable. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VERY HANDSOME lots near upper end of park, a small brown-stone house, below 60th st. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZED house, situated on Madison av., near 25th st.; splendid situation, as it overlooks Madison square. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HOME ON THE HUDSON; ONLY one hour from Wall st.; good house, stables, green-house; never failing supply of water, and five acres of land beautifully situated; within six minutes' walk from depot, and docks, churches, and every convenience; the whole establishment, including most of the furniture and splendid pair carriage horses with carriages, and two Alderney cows, will be sold at a great bargain to an immediate cash purchaser. Address RICE, Box No. 2,891 New-York Post Office.

RIVERSIDE.—ATTRACTIVE PLACE OF FIVE acres for sale; small cottage, barn, smooth garden land, abundance choice fruit; good neighborhood; one hour from City; $3,000; several others. Address
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON the east bank of the Hudson River, less than 100 miles from New-York, about 120 acres, with river front of half a mile; gate, garden, and billiard-house; unincumbered. Address E. S. T., Poughkeepsie Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTgage, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1875, at the Court-house, at White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., the French-roofed house, with modern improvements, on Chatterton's Hill, five minutes' walk from railroad depot; the grounds abound in fruit of great variety; plaintiff will accept from purchaser a mortgage, for three years, (not exceeding $9,000 in amount,) for sixty per cent. of his bid. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH K. MURRAY, No. 37 Pine st., or HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, No. 152 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FIFTH AV. and Murray Hill, to a private family only, for two or three years. Billiard-table, &c.; rent, $5,000. Address B., Box No. 168 Times Office.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED first-class houses at reduced rentals; bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

ADJACENT TO CENTRAL PARK AND DR. HALL'S CHURCH.—To let, on 55th st. between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av., A. No. 1 flats in suites of seven to ten rooms. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted in a first-class French flat house, terms not over $100 per month, by a small family, consisting of gentleman, wife, baby, and nurse; best of references. Address B. E. S., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FULL-SIZED FOUR-story house, either fully or partially furnished, and centrally located; unquestionable reference given. Address at once C. C. C., No. 123 5th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU families, hotels, and others can get capable reliable servants, (male and female:) good cooks, houseworkers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants, highly recommended, at Mrs. Lowe's, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, German, and French servants only; all Protestants; female and male. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING and Ironing and Seamstress.—By a highly respectable, well-recommended, and a desirable young woman; is an excellent chamber-maid; understands how to do washing and ironing elegantly; is a good plain seamstress: very neat, willing, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.: has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and assist in washing; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class laundress; has best City recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat Swedish young woman, in City or country; is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl; can do house-work of all kinds well; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—COUNtry preferred; best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By a highly respectable and well-recommended young woman; has lived with best families; is an excellent family cook, understanding meats, pastries, &c.; a good bread and biscuit baker; is an excellent laundress; willing and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl; very tidy about her work and person; speaks broken English; first-rate baker, washer, and ironer; prefers a family with two servants; City. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WELSH WOMAN, who has several years' references; is an excellent cook, baking, soups, &c.; she is respectful, quiet, reliable, and can please any private family. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook, makes jellies, preserves, &c.; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A reliable young woman who is a good cook, makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; is very willing and well tempered; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; is economical and careful in her kitchen; City or country; City reference. Call at No 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a very capable Scotch girl; is an excellent laundress and plain cook; good references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business thoroughly; she is neat, honest, industrious, and obliging; best City references. Can be seen for two days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A REAL FIRST-CLASS COOK, AND A competent woman in every way; has best of references from some very fine families. Can be seen at Mrs. Jacquin's office, No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 1st av., second door from 116th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CITY OR COUNTRY—By a tidy, competent, willing, and obliging girl; has good reference. Apply at Carroll's Agency, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City references; would like a permanent home in the country. Call for two days at No. 652 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 12 West 42d st., near 10th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups and desserts; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 404 East 18th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A PRIVATE family preferred; best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 West 19th st.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK; BEST of reference can be given. Apply at No. 126 West 54th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS maker wants work in private families; operates Wheeler & Wilson machines thoroughly; understands fitting for ladies and children; permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 250 West 17th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH FAMILY seamstress to work by the day, week, or month. Call or address at the Ladies' Directory, 45th st. and Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as housekeeper in a first-class tenement-house; can take full charge and be highly recommended. Address M. L., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—By a capable New-England woman, of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Apply at No. 20 Jane st.; ring bell four times; call for two days.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, for general housework or chamber-maid; City or country. No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN speaking English; references as a thoroughly competent laundress in all its branches; is willing, strong, and of good qualifications. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WHO IS A good traveler, kind and attentive in sickness, would like to go to Europe with a lady as maid; the very best of reference given. Call or address 105 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE, engagements as monthly nurse; best of reference given. Call on or address, for three days, Mrs. L., No. 33 Barrow st., room No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY FRENCH GIRL, who is also a good seamstress; is agreeable, willing, and obliging; can furnish the best of reference. To be seen at French Office, No. 602 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has good reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 246 West 20th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable girl, lately from Dublin, to take care of children and do chamber-work, or assist with washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 572 2d av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADY'S COMpanion.—By a young girl; wages not so much importance as a good home. Address immediately, Miss Nettie Barnette, York, Penn.

NURSE.—AS LADIES' MONTHLY OR WEEKLY nurse; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Edgeworth, No. 404 East 23d st.

SERVANTS WELL RECOMMENDED,
AT REDUCED WAGES,
now waiting employment, in City or country, at Carpenter's, No. 108, 6th av., late of 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN PRIVATE family as seamstress and children's nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machine. Call for two days at No. 27 City Hall place.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, a few more engagements; is a perfect cutter of family clothing and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; $1 25 per day. Apply at No. 26 East 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer. Call at 327 East 16th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and making of all kinds of salads; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at 223 East 29th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman to take home gentlemen's or family washing on reasonable terms. Address Mrs. F. S., Box 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a few families' or gentlemen's washing; 50c. to $1 a dozen; best City reference. Call or address No. 107 West 24th st., near 6th av.

WASHING.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN WISHes washing and ironing in or outside the house. Call at No. 137 Ludlow st., Room No. 19, top floor.

MALES

A YOUNG MAN EIGHTEEN YEARS OF age, speaking German and English, wants some respectable employment. Address A. Dryer, No. 222 West 40th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, JUST COME FROM Ireland, in a grocery store, or would go as bar-tender; a comfortable place more an object than salary. Address No. 29 Washington st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; man as coachman, gardener, and farmer; wife as cook, laundress, and dairy-maid; both have a thorough, practical knowledge of their business; are obliging, industrious, and strictly temperate; long and unexceptionable references. Address P. K., No. 57 (new number) Sussex st., Jersey City.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant married man, aged twenty-six years, who wishes a situation where he can have cottage or rooms; care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, prune, manage graperies, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's new office, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; is sober, honest, and obliging; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference; can milk if required; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address G. K., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man; careful driver; excellent groom; (married,) no incumbrance; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call or address Q., Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as being trustworthy, temperate, and obliging; lived four years in my employ; has twenty-five years' experience as coachman in this City. Call at No. 518 6th av., for J. T.; can be seen for two days.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede; single; speaks English; some years' references; a competent groom, coachman, gardener, and milker; willing and obliging; strong, kind to animals, first-class driver. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; four years' City references from last employer; will be found willing and respectful; no objections to the country. Address James, No. 204 East 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; also a good gardener; willing and obliging; best of City and country reference. Address L. Keeny, No. 319 East 21st st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, OR FARMER—Separate or Combined.—By an American; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself useful to his employer in any capacity. Address William, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; has four years first-class City reference from his late employer; is a trustworthy man in every respect. Call or address J. D., No. 521 5th av., Club Stable, corner 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Address, for two days, A. E., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, help in a garden, and will make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SINGLE MAN, aged twenty-seven; five years' first-class City reference as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and the care of horses and harness. Address D., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; English, and thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address William Jackson, private stable, No. 107 East 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY COMPEtent young man; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references; City or country. Call on or address J. M. C., No. 7 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, highly recommended; seven years in his present place; disengaged on account of selling out; married, and has no family. Call at No. 143 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family. Address Isaac Ciscoe, No. 356 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, CITY or country; is capable and obliging; good City reference. Apply to Jesse Daw, No. 683 Broadway.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR BANK MESSENGER.—By a colored man who has had thirty years experience; good reference given. Inquire of Thomas R. Williams, No. 82 Wooster st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; THE VERY BEST TEStimonials for competency, honesty, and sobriety; willing, of good disposition, very tidy, speaks English and French fluently; good table waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, as first-class waiter or butler; understands the duties of the situation perfectly; has both personal and written references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable young man, (English;) first-class reference. Address R. L., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BUSINESS man in any kind of a business house; can furnish good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS BEEN IN the foreign book trade in Germany and England, a situation. Address L. T. P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON FOR an institution; Protestant; middle-aged; must be thoroughly experienced in all branches of housekeeping, dignified, and capable of directing servants and nurses; work arduous; compensation liberal. Address, stating experience and giving references, C., box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
Prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation by
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st., London, and sold by them and all chemists and store-keepers throughout the world.

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris, depot; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.—IF YOU want an equal interest for $5,000 in a good Silver Mine, you should inspect the one offered in Clear Creek County, Col.; partly opened; assays well; easily accessible; can be worked all the year; purchase price to be used in further developing, and other half interest put up as security, if desired; references required. Apply to T. CROMMELIN, No. 73 Cedar st., New York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A QUARTER OR HALF INterest of a valuable patent for sale. Apply to SHEPARD & BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. B. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools*, and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute*, No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A LADY OF SIX YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching the higher English branches, French, and music desires a position in a school or family; music a specialty; highest testimonials. Address TEACHER, No. 543 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER OF music and French wishes morning engagements in families or schools. Address B. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTITUTE will reopen Sept. 14. A thorough English and classical school for boys; twenty-five boarders; no day scholars. Address HARRY PECK, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND
COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.
Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)
T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.
Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept 16.
J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park. (West 40th st.) School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27; KINDERGARTEN, Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MISS SPRING'S,
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 516 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of L. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $380. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

BRADFORD ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.
For admission apply to
Rev. JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Secretary,
Bradford, Mass.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. (Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13.
Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the eighteenth year of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOY'S School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

THOROUGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE very best; English, classics, German, French, music; opens Sept. 6; boating, bathing. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.,
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Florida, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year; admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address
REV. P. D. OAKY.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG Ladies, Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Ct.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.
Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.
Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. A physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
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INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

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No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
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ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

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A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens, Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address
THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25	*RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 8
SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 1	BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15

AND EVERY FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

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Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

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PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

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Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

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REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

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These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 29

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Aug. 28 at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pousolz..........Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Oct. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Aug. 28, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sep. 18, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO..........Aug. 28 | HINDOO..........Sept. 25
NAVARINO..........Sept. 11 | OTHELLO..........Oct. 9

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM..........Wednesday, Aug. 25
CHARLESTON..........Saturday, Aug. 28

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. FLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Sept. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO..........Aug. 26 | PENNSYLVANIA..Sept. 16
ILLINOIS..........Sept. 2 | INDIANA..........Sept. 23
*KENILWORTH....Sept. 9 | CITY of BRISTOL.Sept. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........Aug. 31, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........Sept. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL..........Aug. 28 | MAIN..........Sept. 11
DONAU..........Sept. 4 | RHEIN..........Sept. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, Sept. 21, 8:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES..........Aug. 27
FOR HAYTI and COLOMBIA:
ALPS..........Sept. 8
ETNA..........Sept. 29
FOR KINGSTON, HAYTI, and VENEZUELA:
ATLAS..........Sept. 11

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained in Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st.. 8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 21st..12:00 M.
Sunday, 22d.... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d.... 1:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d.... 8:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d....12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 24th.. 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th.. 1:30 P. M.
Wed'day, 25th..10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 25th.. 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th.11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 26th. 4:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st..3:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 23d....1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th...7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th...2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 25th...6:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 25th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th....6:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th...10:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th....4:00 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY,

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.

Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

N. B.—On SATURDAY, Aug. 21, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M., instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. ..ntz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. H...cox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO (by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, for Long Branch, at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M.; for South Amboy at 6 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M.

Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:55 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

A Safe and Profitable New-England Security.

Vermont Division of
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD

The sale of the First Mortgage Bonds ($20,000 to the mile,) gives ample funds for the completion of the road, and insures under its able and faithful mangement a very profitable and absolutely safe investment, and opens an entirely New Western Route to Boston and Portland.

A limited amount of their
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
GOLD BONDS
For sale at present at a price yielding
8 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.
HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT, per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BONDS,

5 PER CENT. GOLD, DUE 1895,
Interest Payable January and July,
Coupon or Registered,
FOR SALE BY
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
NO. 27 DREXEL BUILDING,
CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.
my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE NATIONAL PLUMBERS' TRAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 162 and 164 WEST 27TH ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at the office of the company on
MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1875.
Poll open from 10 to 12 A. M.
FRED. T. LOCKE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1875.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable at the banking house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the second day of September next.
WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 29, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1875.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1875, on the Eight per cent. Convertible Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

BIG BONANZA.

138TH TO 144TH NIGHTS HERE.

Misses Sara Jewett, Sargent, Jamieson, Mortimer, and Fanny Francis, (her first appearance here:) Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Whiting, Moore, Ringgold, Rockwell, and Maurice Barrymore, (his first appearance here.)

** Next MONDAY, (Aug. 30,) THE MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE in THE GRAND DUCHESS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Positively last week of
THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR ROMANCE,
AROUND THE WORLD.
AROUND THE WORLD.
with all the
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
DRESSES,
AMAZONIAN MARCH,
SINKING SHIP, &c.

On MONDAY, Aug. 30, the American tragedian,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
will appear, for one week only, in his admired impersonation of
HAMLET,
supported by a powerful cast, composed entirely of AMERICAN ARTISTS.
CHEAP PRICES! CHEAP PRICES!

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
BRILLIANT REOPENING THIS WEEK
with
THE BEST COMPANY YET PRESENTED
even at this,
THE MODEL FAMILY THEATRE.
A PURE AND WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 P. M. SERENADE BAND.
Admission..........50 cents
Boxes admitting four..........$3

Package and season tickets at reduced rates to be had at the box office.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN. POPULAR PRICES.
FIFTEENTH WEEK OF
ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

Immense hit of Offenbach's wonderfully brilliant and most popular opera,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

Home Talent Appreciated, if Better than Foreign.

House Crowded Nightly. Seats secured in advance. Miss Nellie Larkelle, Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Nellie Allen, Mr. W. H. Woodfield, Mr. Henry Allen, Mr. George Atkins, Mr. C. W. Butler.

Large and well-trained Chorus, full Orchestra.

Three entirely new and exquisite scenes by Matt. Morgan; new and superb costumes by Eaves, of Brooklyn. No expense has been spared to secure a MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE.

EVERY EVENING at 8; MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
THE MODEL THEATRE OF NEW-YORK.
THE GRANDEST VARIETY COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 106 and 108 East 23d st., with board; private table if desired; rooms en suite or singly, handsomely and newly furnished; also other rooms; liberal arrangements made with parties remaining during the year; references exchanged.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with private table, suitable for first-class families; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House strictly first class.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, near 5th av., to let, with or without private table; also floor to let unfurnished. MURRAY HILL, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN HOME FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, No. 1,481 Broadway, south-west corner 45th st.—Pleasant rooms, first-class table, and free tuition in the French language. Send for circular.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURnished, to let with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —To let, an entire floor, elegantly furnished, either to a party of gentlemen or a small family; private table or breakfast only. References exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH and without board; also, flats and furnished houses obtained at Everett Library, 558 6th av., E. A. Dailey.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—PARTIES DESIRING TO engage handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table, can do so now, for the Winter.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant hall rooms for gentlemen, with board; also rooms en suite.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.—Rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly; private table if preferred.

THREE ROOMS ON THE PARLOR FLOOR to let with board; hot and cold water; also rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d street.

NO. 48 WEST 27TH ST., AN ELEGANT suite, with or without private table; highest references given and required; family private.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS in suites or separately, with board; references exchanged.

SEVERAL ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, to gentlemen, at No. 18 East 47th st.; breakfast if desired.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE PERSONS wishing board on a gentleman's farm, in the Valley of the Connecticut, an elegant place, please apply to T. D. WINCHESTER, Winchester House, 31st st. and Broadway.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED IN A FARM-house near the ocean and bay; good shade and fine drives, &c.; terms from $4 to $7. Address B. ROBINSON, Southampton, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A pleasant room and board in a STRICTLY PRIVATE family living below 23d st.; price not to exceed $20 a week. Address HOME, No. 429 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, situate on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing the best in this country; first-class table; send for circular; terms moderate. M. B. PARSONS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, Morris County, N. J., will remain open until Oct. 1. Fine Scenery, good drives, and fine mountain air.

NO MOSQUITOES.

Boats leave foot of Barclay st. 8:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, thence two and a half miles by stage to Heath House.
COLEMAN & CARRIQUE, Proprietors.

BORDERING ON SHINNECOCK BAY.—Good table, plenty of milk; surf and still bathing, boating, snipe shooting; near the water; boats leave James slip at 3:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; 34th st. at 3:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Long Island Railroad to Atlanticville Station; stage will meet all who write.
W. F. HALSEY, Atlanticville, Long Island.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y.
ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

FRANCONIA HOUSE.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, near Profile House, during September and October for only $1 per day. Send for circular. Reference, Profile House. Address OAKES & PRIEST, Proprietors, Franconia, N. H.

GRANT HOUSE, CATSKILL, N. Y.—HAS ACcommodations for a few more guests with desirable rooms. A. J. GRANT, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON Church festivals and fairs, 2 c. per quart. Discount on large orders.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE — SECOND WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation,

CROWDED — COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.

NIGHTLY. — Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, AUG. 28, second matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors..........Messrs. APPLEBY.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 24, at 8.
THEODORE THOMAS.
ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT
(of the Present Season.)
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

Overture to "Leonora," No. 1, op. 72.
Overture to "Leonora," No. 2, op. 72.
Overture to "Leonora," No. 3, op. 72.
Overture to "Fidelio," No. 4, op. 72.
Symphony, No. 7, in A, op. 92.
1. Introduction—Vivace. 2. Allegretto.
3. Scherzo. 4. Finale.
Septet, op. 20.
Theme and Variations. Scherzo. Finale.
Overture, "Egmont," op. 84.
Admission, 50 cents. Boxes, $1 and $2.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

JOSH HART..........Proprietor
Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN..........Manager
THIS POPULAR SPECIALTY THEATRE
will commence the Fall and Winter season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
with the greatest list of acknowledged leading variety artists of the day,
THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN NEW-YORK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

HOTELS.

REOPENING OF THE

ASTOR HOUSE,

NEW-YORK CITY, by ALLEN & DAM.

The ASTOR HOUSE, having been entirely renovated with modern improvements, and newly furnished, will be opened as a first-class hotel, on the European plan, about Sept. 1, 1875. The business public will find it one of the most comfortable and convenient in the City, the rooms being unusually large, light, and airy. One of Otis Brothers' elegant passenger elevators will run all day and all night, the best of servants will be employed, and no pains will be spared for the comfort of its patrons. Main entrance on Vesey street. Rooms, $1 to $4 a day.

The Rotunda has been elegantly fitted as a restaurant, and will furnish all the delicacies of the season. The finest oysters in the country a specialty. The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, ales, &c. ALLEN & DAM, Proprietors.
GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Manager.

N. B.—Mr. DAM will continue his proprietorship of the Union Square Hotel, New-York—one of the best-known hotels up town.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3[illegible], 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS for building an iron sectional balance Dry Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M., on the fifteenth day of September next, from dry dock builders, manufacturers, and mechanics acquainted with that kind of work, for furnishing the materials for, and the building of, two sections of an Iron Sectional Balance Dry Dock, at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida.

Said dock to be erected and used in a basin in said yard 358 feet in length and 110 77-100 feet in width.

Each section thereof to be of about the following dimensions, viz.: width, 108 feet; length, 36 feet 6 inches; depth, 11 feet; and to have a displacement above its own weight, when completed, ready for use, of about 600 tons.

The general plans and specifications for the whole of this dock have been adopted, and may be seen and examined at the Navy Department. These plans and specifications are, however, adopted and assumed by the Government only as the general plans and specifications controlling the general character and dimensions of the dock, not as guaranteeing its strength, capacity, and successful operation. But the contractor must assume and approve them to that extent, and will be himself held responsible that they are suitable and sufficient for the purpose desired, and also for the strength, capacity, and successful operation of the dock, when built, for two years after it has been tested and found to be ready for use.

No increase of size and general dimensions will be permitted without the express sanction of the Department.

The contractor will also furnish, for one section, called the engine section, two upright beam engines and boilers, with all the necessary pumps, water-tanks, shafting, gearing, machinery, and attachments of sufficient strength and power to raise the dock of six sections, with a vessel of 3,200 tons weight upon it, in one hour.

The engines and boilers will be protected by a suitable house, to be built of charcoal iron.

The plans of the engines and boilers, with specifications in detail, must be approved by an engineer of the United States Navy, to be appointed by the Department for that duty.

The materials used in building said dock must be, in all its parts, of the best quality of beam, angle, and plate charcoal iron, and must be able to stand the regulation tests for strength and toughness of iron used for building iron vessels of war.

The whole structure will be built under the inspection of the Superintendent appointed by the Department, who will have authority to reject any material, or portion of the work, not considered by him to be of proper quality and workmanship.

The contractor will be required to give security in the amount of $500,000, with not less than two sureties, who will furnish the usual certificates that they possess property free from incumbrance equal to twice the amount for which they are held as sureties, that he will do the work and construct the dock according to his contract in all respects, and that the same will be sufficient in strength and capacity, and will accomplish the purpose for which it is designed, as set out in this advertisement and in said contract, and that it will operate successfully for two years after it has been accepted for use.

The work will be completed and the two sections ready for use within five months from the date of signing the contract.

Payments will be made in ten equal parts, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified to by the Superintendent on the part of the Government; the Government reserving twenty per cent. (20) of the amount of each bill as additional security until the final completion and acceptance of the work.

All "straw-bids" will be at once rejected, and the Department reserves the right to reject any bid from persons considered not competent to do the work, and all bids not believed to be for the interests of the Government; and, for the purpose of securing proper information on these points, a board of officers, consisting of one line officer, one engineer, and one constructor, will be appointed by the Department to examine the bids and investigate and report upon the experience and ability of the persons bidding, and the facilities at their command for properly executing the work required, and the Department will not award the contract to any one of whom such report is not, in all respects, satisfactory. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and furnishing four classrooms, of Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Hester st. FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on the day above named, for fitting up the building on the south-west corner of Avenue D and East 10th st., for school purposes.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, for the furniture for class rooms, &c., in the building above named. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1875.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—THOMAS A GARDINER, as County Treasurer of the County of Kings, against THOMAS H. FARON, Edward H. Faron, and Charlotte, his wife, John R. Faron, Nellie H. Mallison, Lillie G. Faron, George B. Faron, Sallie E. J. Faron, John A. Faron and ——, his wife, Hamilton B. Faron, Hiram A. Faron, Shepherd F. Knapp, as Receiver, &c., of the Bowling Green Savings Bank of the City of New-York, Jeremiah Howard, William Howard, Latimer Bailey, Alvois Peteler, James Barber, Abram H. Dailey, Levi B. Faron, Samuel Moran, William Read, survivor of George W. Corwin. To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the state of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Brooklyn, June 24, 1875. A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13, Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
au17-1awбwTu*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of ELISHA WILLIAMS TEACKLE, deceased, and in a cause of Travers vs. Teackle, 1875, T. 24, the creditors of Elisha Williams Teackle, formerly of the City of New-York, in the United States of America, but late of No. 5 Cleveland square, in the County of Middlesex, England, Esquire, who died in or about the month of March, 1874, are, on or before the first day of October, 1875, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Francis Fearon, a member of the firm of Clabon & Fearon, of No. 21 Great George street, Westminster, in the said County of Middlesex, the solicitor of the defendant Eliza Gertrude Teackle, widow, the administratrix, with the will annexed of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his chambers, situated in Rolls yard, Chancery lane, Middlesex, England, on Friday, the 29th day of October, 1875, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1875.
ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE SEASON OF 1875-6.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the engagement of
Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN,

to give ONE HUNDRED impersonations in the principal cities of the United States, TWENTY-ONE of which have been assigned to this theatre, the first performance to be

HAMLET,
on the opening night,
next MONDAY, AUG. 30,

when Mr. SULLIVAN will have in support the full Shakespearean organization of Booth's Theatre, giving promise of a representation of remarkable effectiveness.

Mr. JAS. F. CATHCART and Miss LOUISE HIBBERT, of the principal London theatres, who have been specially engaged to accompany Mr. SULLIVAN on his tour through the country, make their first appearance here.

☞ THE SALE OF SEATS ☜
will begin on
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock, and to meet the demand for places the Box Office will be open at that hour every day until 6 P. M.

MONDAY, Sept. 20, Mr. GEORGE BELMORE, the renowned English character actor, as NAT GOSLING, in Boucicault's drama, FLYING SCUD.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

GREAT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Prima Donna,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
and Henderson and Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
in the Grand Folie Musicale, in three acts,
BOULOTTE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOULOTTE..........Miss JULIA MATHEWS
KING BOBECHE..........Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT
BLUE BEARD..........Mr. ALBERT BRENNIR

and every member of the
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.

Musical Director..........Mr. F. STANISLAUS
NEW SCENERY..........by..........Mr. MATT MORGAN
New costumes and appointments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th st. and Irving place.
KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers
THURSDAY, AUG. 26,
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE
of the greatest romantic Comedy spectacle of

AROUND
AROUND
AROUND
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL PARISIAN SPLENDORS.
THE
WORLD
WORLD
WORLD

Extraordinary mechanical and scenic effects.

Admission, $1; orchestra and orchestra circle, reserved, $1 50; boxes, (containing four,) $5 and $6; proscenium boxes, $10 to $20; family circle, 50 cents. Box office now open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, and GENERAL SEDGWICK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band always on board the Americus.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

GENERAL SEDGWICK.
Barclay st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45, 11, and 11:15 A. M., 4:45, 5, and 5:15 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Return tickets good on either boat.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS
AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, AND GEN. SEDGWICK,
MAKE SIX TRIPS DAILY TO THIS
FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE,
giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining
TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND FIVE HOURS ON THE FINEST
BEACH IN AMERICA.
EXCURSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER WILLIAM COOK WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

AUG. 24, 26, AND 28.

The New-Jersey Southern regular lines leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M.

The elegant steamer ADELPHI will make the extra trip, leaving Harrison st. at 10 o'clock, West 24th st. at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 at 11 A. M.

Returning, leave the Park twenty minutes after the close of the races. W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
TUESDAY, Aug. 24, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, FRIDAY, Aug. 27, SATURDAY, Aug. 28.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,
corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MOONEY and ISSAC MOONEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 14th August, 1875.
au17-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and of Hon. Hamilton W. Robinson, a Judge thereof, heretofore entered, notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the copartnership firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., lately doing business in the City of New-York, under said firm name, or of William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, or any of them, the individuals composing said copartnership firm, to present to me, the undersigned, the Assignee of all the estates and effects of said copartnership firm, as well as of said individuals composing said firm, their claims against said copartnership firm, or against said individuals or any of them, with the vouchers duly verified at my office as such Assignee, No. 11 Nassau st., in said City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1875.
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in bankruptcy, I will receive tenders or proposals in writing for the purchase of the entire stock in trade of the late firm of J. W. & K. CHISHOLM & CO., bankrupts, from the 25th to the 31st day of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at noon of the last named day, at my office, in the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal street, in the City of New-York. Said tenders or proposals to be made for the entire stock as a whole, and for cash, and subject to the approval of the Register in Bankruptcy and the Assignee. The stock and inventory can be seen daily at No. 423 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. GEO. J. S. ZABRISKIE, Assignee of J. W. & K. Chisholm & Co.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1875.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALAXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.
JANE McKENZIE, ALICE J. JONES, Executrixes.
my11-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Larned & Warren, No. 260 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.
MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.
WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER, HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, Administrators.
mh9-1aw6mT

THE VICTORS AT HOME.

HONORS TO THE RIFLE TEAM.

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT THE CITY HALL—ADDRESSES BY THE MAYOR AND EACH MEMBER OF THE TEAM—THE MILITARY PARADE—A RECEPTION AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

The members of the American Rifle Team were the recipients yesterday of new honors, in the form of a public reception in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, at which Mayor Wickham presided, and welcomed and congratulated the riflemen. Each member of the team returned his thanks framed in a brief speech, and they then rode up Broadway in carriages, accompanied by an imposing military escort. The march to the Army and Navy Club-house was a continuous reception, and Col. Gildersleeve was obliged to address the enthusiastic crowd in the rain. In the evening the team visited Gilmore's Garden, where a special programme had been prepared for the occasion. Gen. Sharpe welcomed the riflemen, and Col. Gildersleeve responded.

RECEPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

THE ENTIRE TEAM RECEIVED BY THE MAYOR IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM—ADDRESSES BY ALL THE RIFLEMEN.

The Hoffman House was the rendezvous of the American Rifle Team yesterday morning, at which place the members began to assemble about 11:30 o'clock to take part in the private meeting called by Col. Gildersleeve yesterday. This meeting, which was held principally for the purpose of considering the acceptance of the many invitations they have received since their return, was adjourned soon after 1 o'clock. At 1:30 o'clock they were joined by Gen. Shaler and several other members of the committee, and the whole party then walked to the Hotel Brunswick, where, after a little delay, they entered carriages and were driven to the City Hall. Early in the morning the hall was elaborately decorated with bunting for the occasion, and the Governor's Room, on the second floor, arranged for the reception to be held by the team. Besides the flags usually displayed on the building on gala days, the balcony was tastefully adorned, a large American eagle being placed in the centre, on each side of which the national colors were handsomely draped. The windows of the Governor's Room were elegantly decorated with new flags gracefully festooned, and the colors of the First Regiment of Mexican Volunteers of New-York. On the west side were the colors that were displayed at Gen. Washington's inauguration on April 30, 1780. Other flags were appropriately disposed about the room, producing a pleasing effect. As it was expected that the team would leave the Hotel Brunswick at 1 o'clock and be at the City Hall shortly after, a large crowd assembled at the Hall at that hour, and it was constantly increased by fresh arrivals. Admirable order was preserved, however, throughout the entire proceedings by Inspector Dilks, assisted by Capts. Dilks and Byrnes and 150 patrolmen.

At 2:30 the carriages containing the team and the Reception Committee were seen rapidly approaching, and as soon as they turned into the City Hall Park they were received by the crowd with enthusiastic cheers. Arriving at the hall, the visitors descended from their carriages, and ascending the wide steps of the main entrance, amid the wildest cheers and applause of the multitude, were ushered into the Mayor's office, on the first floor, where they were individually introduced to his Honor and the Committee of the Board of Aldermen by Gen. Shaler. After a short interval the whole party, headed by the Mayor, proceeded up-stairs to the Governor's Room, where they were formally introduced in a body as the American Team by Gen. Shaler. Meantime a scene of almost indescribable confusion ensued. The Mayor and a few of the party had hardly entered the room, protected by Inspector Dilks and Capt. Leary, of the Police force, when the crowd that had gathered in the corridors and on the steps of the building made a rush to gain an entrance into the room. Among the gentlemen present were Commissioner Bayley, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, Alderman Lewis, President of the Board, Alderman McCarthy, Alderman Seery, Alderman Lysaght, and Messrs. Purroy, Cole, Billings, and Power, the members of the Aldermanic Committee. Mr. Elmer D. Gildersleeve, brother of Col. Gildersleeve, and Dr. Taber, of Poughkeepsie. A delegation of officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, in full uniform were also present. They were Col. Underhill, Lieut. Col. Huss, Major Dewitt, Capt. Coburn, of Company E.; Capt. Carville, of Company F; Capt. Lambert, of Company G; Capt. Chatfield, of Company I; Capt. McOwen of Company K; Lieut. Porter, of Company F; Lieut. Happen, of Company A; and Lieut. Hyler, of Company I. Capt. Cardoze, of Company B, and Capt. Hay of Company D, were also present, but not in uniform. There was also a delegation from the Fifth Regiment, in full uniform, consisting of Col. Krieger, Major Timken, Major Kloppel, Capt. Wislen, Lieut. Klattner, and Lieut. Deass. The New-York City Schuetzen Corps, commanded by Capt. Gerdls, who arrived in open barouches, were present in the room.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

After a short interval, when all had taken their places, the Mayor addressed the team as follows:

COL. GILDERSLEEVE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE TEAM: In behalf of the City of New-York, I give you a cordial greeting and welcome home. Every Summer now finds in Europe a great number of Americans, distinguished for personal qualities and in every walk and avocation of life. But upon none of them has this year been bestowed half the attention accorded to you, and I am sure none have better deserved it. Originally selected after competition between those among us who have specially cultivated the use of the rifle at long ranges, and because only of the excellence of each of you in that single art, you have so acquitted yourselves as to have come home victors indeed, in many trials of skill with the riflemen heretofore the most renowned in the world. And that is a matter of national interest. Excellence in this art of yours largely contributes to the security of the country against a public enemy. When battles are fought as they now are, by troops occupying positions in which they would heretofore have been beyond the reach of the weapons of warfare then in use, half a dozen sharp-shooters like you, who, with deliberate aim and long-range rifles, can at every shot hit the figure of a man at the distance of 1,200 yards—more than two-thirds of a mile—are a very appreciable addition to the available strength and to the efficiency of an army. A single officer so shot down by one of you may very well be to the enemy a loss greater than the slaughter or capture of many thousands of men. We are therefore rejoiced that, at this particular juncture in the history of nations, when so much more of science and skill than ever before are devoted to the weapons and methods of warfare, you have taught all the world that the American has still the deadly aim which, with the old flint-lock musket and the light rifle of the backwoodsman, achieved for us our national independence one hundred years ago. Then the rule was, "fire when you see the whites of their eyes." But when you gentlemen shall have practiced for a while at ranges only a little longer than those at which you now shoot, it will not surprise us if the rule becomes, "fire as soon as you can see the hulls of their ships upon the horizon," and even then we shall expect a bull's-eye every time. That is all very well, gentlemen, but you have given us occasion other than for satisfaction. By warm-hearted Ireland, and by more deliberate England, you have been regarded as what we are very proud and happy to consider you—as representative Americans—displaying not merely the American's skill in every art which he zealously pursues, but amid the excitement and allurements which surrounded you, displaying also the very best American self-control, nerve, courtesy—in two words, American manhood!

Again, gentlemen, I give you a most cordial welcome home!

COL. GILDERSLEEVE'S RESPONSE.

Col. Gildersleeve, who was received with cheers, responded. He said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I should do great injustice to the members of the American Rifle Team, for whom I have the honor to speak, did I fail to acknowledge that we feel much flattered by the compliment you have paid us this day. To you, Sir, especially do we feel grateful for your attendance here in person to welcome us; you, Sir, the distinguished representative of this great Metropolis. For the very kind terms in which you have been pleased to address us I beg you Sir, to accept our most sincere thanks. We also acknowledge our obligations to the Common Council for tendering us this magnificent room in which to receive our many friends. They are apparently legion. We left with some friends; we have returned apparently with many. Here, in this room containing the pictures of so many distinguished men, I should not be at a loss in speaking to you: I should be inspired with words equal to the occasion. While we admire the room, while we admire the paintings, while we admire the history and the records of these distinguished men, I am very sorry that I don't feel such inspiration as I would like to. The great enterprise of the newspapers of the present day has left us very little to say for ourselves, or of the many excellent people we met while abroad, of the great many kindnesses we there received, of the great hospitality we enjoyed, or of the unbounded welcome which the Irish gave us. [Applause.] From one end of Ireland to the other our reception was a complete triumph, and you have already heard it all. We can only assure you to-day, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, that whatever has been written cannot convey to you any adequate idea of the warm and earnest welcome which Ireland gave us. [Cheers.] We shall remember our visit there as one of the proudest recollections of our whole lives, and of the good feeling which the Irish people, young and old, rich and poor, entertain toward the citizens of the United States, we have seen abundant example. American citizenship was a passport upon every steam-boat line and upon every railroad. When they saw any members of the American party the crowds that assembled about us in the streets were so great that we had at times to resort to carriages to take refuge from their great attention, and escape to our hotels, where we were so generously entertained. This was exceedingly gratifying to us, for we knew that these compliments, that these grand receptions were due to us as citizens of the United States, and not as individuals. That we were there, in a small way, as representatives of the United States, we were very proud, and that the people there on every hand received us as such representatives and desired to compliment our country through us was an evident fact, and the honors and courtesies we there received we endeavored to receive on behalf of our native land. [Applause.] Now that we have come here and see the enthusiasm of our own people, we are more than delighted, we are overjoyed. It has been said that a prophet hath no honor in his own country. We don't believe that old maxim; we find that we are receiving honor on every hand. Of our visit abroad I can only say that the fact that what we said and what we did and the manner in which we were able to conduct ourselves was satisfactory to you is most gratifying to us. That no act of ours reflected any discredit upon the United States Government was a source of great congratulation to us as we journeyed home. We endeavored from first to last to make everything abroad or at home secondary to the good name of our native land. [Applause.] That we succeeded in doing this is a source of great gratification, and that you, one and all, are so ready to acknowledge it, increases the pride we feel in our success. I can only say in conclusion, Mr. Mayor, what I said at the beginning, that you have our warmest thanks. We are glad to be among our friends, and we are glad that you enjoy the victories and the pleasures we participated in as well as we enjoyed them ourselves. [Applause.]

SPEECHES BY THE TEAM.

Col. Bodine, or "Old Reliable," as he was familiarly termed, was loudly called for. After some persuasion he stepped forward and said: After the very able speech of our most worthy Captain I shall not attempt to say any thing except to return you my most heartfelt thanks for your great kindness to us. [Cheers.]

Major Fulton, who was next introduced, said: Col. Gildersleeve has so well covered the ground that I don't see he has left anything for me to say. I fully indorse every word he has said. When we went to Ireland as a team we thought we were going over there simply to shoot a match, but we had no idea of the reception that would be accorded us, and we had no conception of the hospitable manner in which we were to be received. When we got there the people looked upon us as representatives of this country. They received us as such, and there was nothing under Heaven that they could do that they would not do for us, and they would even attempt impossibilities, in order to show their love for the United States. We felt that we were not merely riflemen, but representatives of America, and this fact and this feeling induced us, during the whole of our stay in Europe, to endeavor to act in such a way, and to behave ourselves so that we would reflect nothing but good upon our country. [Applause.] As Col. Gildersleeve has said, it affords us a great deal of gratification, and is a source of no small amount of satisfaction to us, that you are pleased with the way in which we conducted ourselves in Europe. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

Gen. Dakin was also called upon to speak. He said: It is with feelings of no little embarrassment that I attempt to even present myself before you. Had I supposed that it would have been expected of me to make a speech, I assure you that I would certainly have absented myself to-day. This is not any part of the business to which I have been educated. I wish that it were so, but inasmuch as it is not, you must take me as you find me, and I am here. [Laughter.] I am at a loss for words to express the feelings which I entertain toward the friends and the country I left a few weeks since, for the purpose of maintaining the reputation of my country in a representative capacity only. How far I have succeeded as an individual, or how far our team has succeeded, is for you to judge; you, whom we consider our friends. I am totally unprepared, as you are aware from my manner to express myself in a spirit that would be satisfactory to myself and suitably responsive to the generous greeting you have accorded me individually and as a member of the team. I can only say as the others have said, the ground has been very well covered, very satisfactorily covered; we stuck by our Captain at the first, and we stuck to him to the last. He has been true to us and true to his trust, and we could wish for no better leader. From the beginning we have been a unit, and in our unity there has been strength and victory. We rejoice that we have been able to sustain the fair reputation of our countrymen in this great rifle contest between two friendly nations, and in our general deportment have met your approbation. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the warm manner in which you have received my name and have received the few remarks I have addressed to you.

Mr. Coleman said: Since I have been in this building I have heard myself called by some of our kind friends present, but in no unfriendly spirit, the "boy of the team," my experience being the smallest of any member of the team, and I hardly expected that one of my tender age would be called upon to speak on a public stage. But, nevertheless, I thank you most heartily for your kind manner and for the kind expressions you have used toward us a team and toward myself.

Mr. Yale, upon being called upon to speak, said: I have been thinking from the time I came in here that these men, my friends, are accustomed to speech-making, and having on this occasion the fullest opportunity to do so, have exhausted the subject. I can only say I thank you sincerely for this warm reception.

Mr. Canfield said: I cannot appear before you without saying that this is the proudest moment of my life. To say that we enjoyed ourselves while away is to say but little. It were impossible that we should enjoy ourselves better than we did, and that we have represented our country, as you think, well, we are glad to see. We did the best we could, and I can only say for myself individually, that I did the best I could at the shooting-match, and that I will do so hereafter if it is required of me. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind reception.

Mr. Ballard, the first American rifleman who received a prize from the hands of a Princess, said: I thank you very heartily and from the bottom of my heart for this kind and cordial reception which you have accorded to us as individuals and as members of the American Team.

Col. Mitchell, referee of the American Team, said: I have always felt that the position I had the honor to fill, that of referee of the American Rifle Team, was not only one of distinguished honor, but it was one which afforded the most ample opportunities of enjoying the hospitality of our Irish friends which they heaped upon us, and at the same time I must say that the duties of my position were very light. The American Rifle Team did their duty so well that they left little work for the referee to fulfill.

Dr. Hutchinson who attended the team in the capacity of surgeon, delivered a few happy remarks on the healthful condition of the team, as shown by the coolness and nerve displayed at Dollymount and Wimbledon.

ADDRESS OF ALDERMAN COLE.

Alderman Cole said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: As the representative of the City of New-York I felt the greatest pleasure imaginable when I accompanied the American Rifle Team to Ireland. I felt after we got there that the men who went there composing this team were really representative American citizens. I failed to discover any bad habits in them, and this is saying a great deal. When we were victorious at Dollymount I can assure you my heart swelled within me with joy and pride, and I am sure you must have experienced somewhat of the same feeling at the same time. Those who have preceded me have left me very little to say; indeed, nothing except this, that in Europe they could not understand that the representatives of the industrial classes in this country could possibly be men who could have time not only to cultivate the intellectual graces that they themselves possess as men of fortune and elegant leisure, but that they also had plenty of time to practice rifle shooting, and that is one of those things that astonished them greatly. I don't know that they were made aware of how it was, but certainly they were very much surprised at it. Gentlemen, I return you my very sincere thanks.

After the addresses there was a general expression of congratulation on the part of the assembled citizens, and the party then descended to the Mayor's room.

A PARADE IN THE RAIN.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD GREETS THE PROCESSION ON ITS MARCH—COL. GILDERSLEEVE ADDRESSES THE ASSEMBLAGE.

While the reception was being held the military escort under command of Col. John Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, formed in the City Hall Park in the following order:

Col. John Ward, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, commanding brigade.
Aids, Col. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, of the Governor's Staff; Lieut. Col. Montgomery, of the Ninth Regiment; and Major Taylor, of the Twelfth Regiment.
Ninth Regiment.
Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment and officers of the National Guard.
Twelfth Regiment.
National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club.
American Off-hand Rifle Club.
New-York City Schuetzen Corps.

The Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments had previously formed on the west of the City Hall Park, with the right on Chambers street, and the Twelfth Regiment and Rifle Association in Chambers street, east of Broadway. The Twelfth Regiment was then marched in front of the City Hall, where it was formed in line, and all being in readiness, the committee was advised and the team after taking leave of the Mayor and Aldermen, entered their carriages in the following order:

LEFT.	RIGHT.
Second Carriage.	First Carriage.
E. H. Sanford,	Col. Mitchell,
Gen. Dakin,	Gen. Shaler,
Gen. McMahon.	Col. Gildersleeve.
Fourth Carriage.	Third Carriage.
Col. Wingate,	A. Alford,
Col. Bodine,	D. W. Judd,
Capt. W. C. Casey.	Major Fulton.
Sixth Carriage.	Fifth Carriage.
J. T. B. Collins,	Gen. Knox,
G. W. Yale,	Col. Coleman.
Judge Stanton.	Seventh Carriage.
Eighth Carriage.	G. A. Schermerhorn,
Robert Johnson,	A. V. Canfield, Jr.,
L. M. Ballard.	

The Twelfth Regiment then formed around the carriages, with division front on all sides, and the procession took up its line of march up Broadway in the order given above. By this time, the light rain, which had been falling for some time, increased to a heavy, drenching shower, but, notwithstanding this interruption, there was no perceptible diminution either in the enthusiasm or number of the crowd, in the park and on Broadway, who cheered the team heartily as the cortége began to move. All along Broadway, on the route of the procession, flags and banners were displayed on all the principal hotels and mercantile establishments. At the wholesale store of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., corner of Broadway and Chambers street, a large American banner, bearing the words "Welcome to the American Team," was suspended over the street from a line run to the building opposite. Besides the flag on the top of the establishment of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., a large American flag was hung from the windows on the third floor, and a large Irish flag was suspended from the pediment over the entrance. The Olympic Theatre was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and in passing No. 616 Broadway, a man seated astride of a large sign that projected from the eaves of the building waved two small flags as the carriages bearing the team went by. During the whole time the procession was passing through Broadway, notwithstanding the heavy rain, which rather increased than diminished, the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians, the windows and stoops were filled with spectators, and the team was received with a continuous round of cheers and acclamations. On reaching Fourteenth street, the procession turned toward Fifth avenue, passing the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Col. Vose, (on its way to Rhode Island,) which was halted and formed in line to salute the team.

At Fifth avenue the cortége again changed its course, proceeding up that street, through Madison square to Twenty-seventh street, turning to the left at that point to reach the Army and Navy Club, where the team and the committee and a few invited guests had been invited to take lunch. In Fifth avenue the number of spectators on the sidewalks was not so great as in Broadway, but there was a fair attendance nevertheless. In Madison square great numbers of persons had congregated, and the crowd was almost as dense as that in the City Hall Park. At the Worth Monument the Twelfth Regiment formed in two lines on each side of the street to let the procession pass, the Sixty-ninth and Ninth Regiments halting at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets for the same purpose. After the members of the team and the Reception Committee had arrived at the Army and Navy Club they took a position on the balcony fronting on Twenty-seventh street, and the three regiments were marched past in review, the officers saluting as they went by. The parade was then dismissed, and a large crowd gathered in the street and a speech from Col. Gildersleeve was vociferously called for. After some little time the Colonel stepped forward on the balcony, and when the cheers had subsided spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The American Rifle Team are much obliged to you for the earnest welcome you very have given them to-day. They know that it is sincere, or they would not see you here in the rain. They beg you to accept their sincere thanks.

With another hearty cheer for the team the crowd dispersed. The arrangements made by the Police to keep the street clear in front of the club-house were very effective, and were carried out by Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, assisted by Sergt. Cass and seventy-five patrolmen. It was the general subject of remark that the bad weather had so little effect in diminishing the number of spectators along the line of march of the procession. It was maintained by many that they were fully as numerous, in proportion to the distance traversed, as on the occasion of the parade of the Freemasons, a few months ago.

The Twelfth Regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. Cruger, and turned out eight companies, twelve files front; the Sixty-ninth was commanded by Col. Cavanagh, with five companies, sixteen files front, and the Ninth was commanded by Col. Hitchcock, with six companies, eighteen files front. Each regiment appeared with full band, drum corps, and staff.

SPEECHES AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

PLEASANT TERMINATION OF THE DAY'S CEREMONIES—ADDRESSES BY GEN. SHARPE AND COL. GILDERSLEEVE.

The reception at Gilmore's Concert Garden in the evening was a very pleasant termination to what may be fairly described as the Columbiads of the day. That admirable place of entertainment put on its bravest garniture, and everything was done that could make the victorious team well satisfied with their own prowess, and pleased also because their friends were pleased. The Stars and Stripes was hung out in every prominent place in the garden, but always in conjunction with the Irish banner and the Union Jack. Diagrams indicating the shooting of the different members of the team were suspended in conspicuous positions, and the trophies which the victors have brought home with them were of course displayed. In addition to all these things there was a modest complement of speech-making, in the shape of an appropriate address of welcome by Gen. Sharpe and an acknowledgement by Col. Gildersleeve on the part of the team. The members of the team, accompanied by Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Shaler, Gen. McMahon, and others of the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings of the day, arrived at about 8:15 o'clock at the Madison avenue entrance, and after walking round the garden amid the cheers and plaudits of the spectators, were conducted to the two summer-houses on the right, which had been specially reserved for them. Meanwhile, Mr. Gilmore had got his forces in order and struck the first victorious chord with the march "Triomphale," by Voight, introducing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," by way of a special compliment. Then followed selections from "Faust" and the overture to "William Tell," which brought the first portion of the programme to a close. The members of the team and their friends left their places and took their position on the band platform. Gen. Shaler introduced Gen. Sharpe, who delivered an address of welcome. He said that that wonderful audience, surely larger than any which his friends had met abroad, testified how full was the heart of America to those of her sons who had just returned to her. Their steamers arrived weekly bringing back Americans to their country; but when, he asked, did they bring back any who had reflected such honor on the American name! Modestly as they had borne themselves, he should tell them that this was not the only reception which would be tendered to them. Through the boundless generosity of the proprietors of the garden they were in a position of priority, but he should tell them that that reception was only one of many such. He could recall now the modest words with which the team went away. "We will do," said they, "the best we can." They knew now that the best they did was better than anybody else did, and as subsequent events led them to believe, better than anybody else was able to do. Gen. Sharpe then recapitulated the history of the match, referring to the Irish challenge, the match at Creedmoor last year, and finally the victory at Dollymount. He described the incentives which these matches had proved to rifle manufacturers to improve their weapons, and said that as a result it was fair to claim that the American rifles were the best on the face of the earth. But, he said, they had to congratulate the members of the team not merely on their victory, but also on their modest and gallant bearing. There was no Irish gentleman, or no English gentleman, or peer, but had met his match in the courtesies and civilities of life. He again thanked them for the honor which they had done to their country, and assured them that whenever the name of Dollymount was mentioned, it would send a tingle of pride through the American heart.

Col. Gildersleeve replied on the part of the team. There was no occasion, he said, when he more sincerely wished they had another spokesman. He could hardly tell them anything actually new of what had happened abroad, but he could assure them that all they had heard of the bounty and munificence of Ireland failed to adequately represent the reality. American citizenship was a passport on every railroad and every steam-boat; the doors of every public building, theatre, and opera-house were open to them, and as they entered the audiences greeted them with such cheers as only Irishmen could give, while the next thing they heard was the "Star Spangled Banner." The warmest feeling, he said, was entertained by the Irish toward America, and their one cry was how much more easily could they take defeat from America than from any other nation on earth. But he could not take his seat without saying a word on behalf of the English. They had gone to Dublin and Belfast by invitation; not so to Wimbledon. Nevertheless, they had not been five minutes there when they were waited upon by Lord Wharncliffe and the officers of the Rifle Association, and treated from beginning to end with the utmost kindness and courtesy. The English people, in fact, had the kindest feeling toward their younger brethren in the United States. He then alluded to the probability of an international match at the Centennial next year, at which England would be represented, and, in conclusion, again returned thanks for the honor which had been conferred on the team.

Col. Bodine, Gen. Dakin, Major Fulton, and Messrs. Yale, Coleman, and Canfield were in turn called for and bowed their acknowledgments. The musical programme was then performed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is expected that a number of decisions in cases heretofore argued will be rendered in Supreme Court, General Term, to-day.

John Hanes, aged twenty-six, of No. 134 Cherry street, fell from the deck of the steamer Lord Clyde to the warf at Pier No. 23 East River, and fractured his right arm.

Michael Kerrigan, aged thirty, of No. 331 East Forty-sixth street, fell from his cart at the foot of Forty-sixth street, East River, yesterday, and fractured his right leg.

James O'Shaughnessy, twelve years of age living at No. 200 West Fiftieth street, accidentally shot himself through the head last evening and was instantly killed.

Charles Hayenauer, of No. 407 West Twenty-seventh street, while at work at No. 1 Leonard street yesterday, accidently severed an artery of his left wrist. He was cared for at the Chambers Street Hospital.

The creditors of Many & Marshall, hardware dealers, of No. 48 Warren street, who failed a short time since, held a meeting yesterday and agreed upon Mr. Burnett, of Harding & Burnett, No. 346 Broadway, as Assignee.

Late yesterday afternoon a cable dispatch was received at J. J. Kiernan & Co.'s Wall Street News Agency announcing the failure, in London, of Edward Hewett & Son, with liabilities estimated at £25,000.

Messrs. Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, have leased the Brooklyn Theatre for a number of years. They will have a strong stock company, with the periodical appearance of "star" performers.

Yesterday Margaret Anderson, thirty years of age, who lives at No. 315 Madison street, while intoxicated, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River from the dock at the foot of Nineteenth street. She was rescued and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Four disorderly houses in West Third street, between Mercer and Greene streets, were entered last night by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, under warrants issued from the Washington Place Police Court. The inmates were all locked up in the station-house, and will be arraigned at the Police Court this morning.

The failures of Philip H. Stevens and John W. Brown, stock brokers, were announced on the street yesterday afternoon in quick succession. Brown is a member of the Stock Exchange and was formerly a banker, doing business at No. 1 Exchange court. Stevens has not been a member of the Exchange for two years. Neither did a large business, and neither failure is considered important.

Messrs. E. D. Gale, William A. Boyd, and Col. John R. Fellows, three of the more active supporters of Mr. John Kelly, are still waiting for appointments under the new Corporation Counsel. Some Tammany men say that there is a "hitch" in the way, but what the "hitch" is they have not yet ascertained. It may be that Mr. Whitney desires to have control over the Law Department, independent of any arrangement of the Tammany leaders.

BROOKLYN.

Michael McGuinness, aged forty-five, was instantly killed while at work in Fowler's Oil Mills, No. 55 Furman street.

The following is the weekly statement of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance Aug. 14, $1,648,322 84; receipts, $501,994 94; payments, $237,125 46; amount in the City Treasury Aug. 21, $1,913,192 32.

Henry Holland, a junkman of Flushing and Bedford avenues, was held for trial yesterday for stealing a wagon worth $140, owned by Henry Hesson, of Penn street and Myrtle avenue.

During a quarrel in the saloon of Patrick Gilmartin, corner of State and Furman streets, Thomas Hennessy, of Warren street, was struck on the head with a cleaver by the proprietor and badly injured.

Michael Hays, Thomas Thornton, Charles Nesel, and James Harrigan were held for trial yesterday for assaulting and robbing Michael Bradley, of No. 843 Classon avenue, on Saturday night.

Mr. Tigue, counsel for Wylie alias George Marsh, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Calvin Cline's jewelry story, applied to Justice Barnard yesterday for an order compelling Police Justice Elliott to hold an examination in the case.

An attempt was made on Sunday morning to rob the office of the Washington Ice Company, No. 49 John street. The burglars, who were disturbed by the private watchman, left behind a fine set of tools with which they had drilled two holes in the safe.

LONG ISLAND.

Miss Oakes, of Babylon, who was injured by the use of ether administered by Dr. V. Smith, of Port Jefferson, died Saturday. There is to be a strict inquiry into the affair.

STATEN ISLAND.

Felix Graham, of New-Brighton, aged about 45 years, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Lafayette avenue, in that village, on Sunday evening. The body has not yet been recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $4,177 72 in taxes and assessments last week.

A keg filled with root beer exploded yesterday morning in E. S. Ward's store, on Market street, Newark, and caused a sensation, besides causing damage to the amount of about $50.

The residence of John McKenna, on the corner of Grand and Jersey streets, Paterson, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and a wallet containing $300 stolen from beneath the pillow of the bed where McKenna and his wife were sleeping.

The body of a boy about fourteen years old, which was found floating in the Hackensack River, near the poudrette works, is at Reinhard's Morgue, in Jersey-City, awaiting identification. The body is dressed in a blue flannel suit, low shoes, striped stockings, and white shirt.

The body of Stephen K. Joralemon, whose will is being contested in the Hudson County Courts, is to be exhumed by order of County Physician Stout, for the purpose of ascertaining whether his death was the result of foul play, as has been alleged.

Four fires occurred in Hoboken between 9 and 10 o'clock Sunday night. The most destructive was in Miss M. Van Buskirk's buildings, Nos. 54 and 56 Hudson street, which were damaged to the extent of about $2,000 by fire and water. The others were slight fires, and were extinguished before any damage was done.

Yesterday afternoon Edward Branagan, a "line man" in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, met with a serious and probably fatal accident while repairing a wire at the corner of Front and Fulton streets, Newark. He had climbed to the top of a pole, which it subsequently appeared was rotten at its base, and his weight caused it to topple over, hurling him to the ground with great force. He was carried to the hospital in a dying condition.

Charles Bried, a real estate agent; Gustave Richter, and Louis Wieser were arrested in Newark yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud Mathias and Mary Renz of $1,200. Some time ago Bried sold two lots for the complainants and gave them in payment a second mortgage for the above amount on property in Brooklyn. It is now alleged that the mortgage was worthless, but Bried claims that it was good when he gave it. Wieser was the purchaser of Renz's property, and Richter owned the Brooklyn property. The prisoners gave bail to answer.

THE BANQUET TO GEN. DAKIN.

The preparatory arrangements for the banquet to be tendered to Gen. Dakin at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening are satisfactorily progressing. Invitations have been sent by the committee to Gov. Tilden, Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend, Major Gen. Husted, Gen. Hawley, and other prominent military dignitaries. The members of the American Team will also be present, the desire of the Committee of Reception being to tender a general welcome to the victorious riflemen. Mayor Hunter will preside, and addresses are expected from the poet John G. Saxe, Gen. Isaac Catlin, and others.

A FIGHT IN THE TRIBUNE GIN-MILL.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a rough-and-tumble fight, culminating in bloody noses and discolored eyes among the participants, occurred in the *Tribune* gin-mill between two drunken customers and the proprietor and bar-keepers of the place. The affray, which grew out of the persistence of the two men in demanding more beer than they could conveniently carry, was witnessed by a crowd of several hundred persons. The disgraceful scene would probably have developed into a general free fight had not several Police officers interfered and separated the combatants, who, however, were not arrested.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

A special meeting of the Excise Commissioners was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the complaints against the proprietors of the *Tribune* gin-mill and other violators of the Sunday Liquor law. Commissioner Marshall presided. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed and the charges of Mr. C. C. Leigh against Messrs. Koster & Bial, William Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, and Frederick Benbach, proprietor of the Pacific Garden, were read, Mr. Stiner moved that the charges be entered on the minutes of the board, and that the parties be directed to appear for trial on Saturday next at 11 A. M. The motion prevailed, and the Commissioners adjourned until Wednesday.

William Thompson, of No. 14 State street; Adolph Karner and Charles Endas, of No. 42 Whitehall street; John C. Degnadtt, of No. 93 William street; Henry A. Haack, of No. 34 Whitehall street, and William Conklin, of No. 16 Moore street, all liquor saloon-keepers, gave $100 bail each yesterday before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of violating the provision of the Excise laws prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILWAY TROUBLES.

The New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company having failed to pay for use of the Erie Railway tracks between their junction and Jersey City, the latter company ordered yesterday that the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad trains be not permitted to use the tracks until arrangements are made to pay therefor. But that there may be no interruption to travel, the Erie Company has ordered its local trains to stop at the junction, and sells tickets in both directions.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—There were 8,000 bxs. of Cheese offered here to-day, and 5,000 were sold at 10c. @10⅞c., the average price being 10⅜c. At Little Falls, 7,200 bxs. were sold at 10c.@11c; the offerings were 14,000 bxs.; the average price was 10¾c.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23.—Printing Cloths are unchanged.

A MOST USEFUL INVENTION is DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is an unfailing relief for pain, and is the only specific known for piles, corns and all skin diseases. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship South America, for Rio de Janeiro, &c.—Charles H. Sanford and wife, B. C. Borcheim, Joao Borbo, Lorenzo Maya, Mrs. Charles A. Bonelli, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Vetrina Fury, Thomas Williamson, Chief Engineer United States Navy, Jean Montague, William Paddack.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Illinois, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Howell W. Buckley,
Mrs. Buckley,
Miss Buckley,
Miss Lemoyne,
Thomas Horan,
Miss Irwin,
William E. Baines,
Mrs. Baines,
John Markoe,
Mrs. Markoe,
James Markoe,
August Finkelnburg,
George Gay,
E. C. Vogelsbach,
Isaac Bevan,
John Connolly,
A Levi,
G. W. Miles,
A. Jameau,
E. Levi,
Dr. J. B. Roberts,
T. Earl Collins,
John Thompson,
Mrs. C. C. Roberts,
Miss Mary B. Roberts,
J. C. Randall,
Mrs. M. B. Randall,
W. W. Randall,
Mason Campbell,
Corwin Stoddart, Jr.
Mr. Boshne,
Master Boshne,
Mr. Wilson,
Mrs. Wilson,
Emile R. Abadie,
A. T. Stanton,
W. A. Stanton,
Miss H. Rosenbaum,
A. Rosenbaum,
Mrs. Rosenbaum,
Master Rosenbaum,
Mrs. Gen. Walker,
Miss Walker,
Mrs. Baylor,
Miss Baylor,
Miss Crutchley,
Mrs. Crutchley,
Mr. Walker,
Miss Walker,
Master Walker,
Hon. Judge Brewster,
Master Brewster,
Mr. Baldwin,
M. Longini,
M. Rapnuro,
Mrs. Baldwin,
Master Baldwin,
J. Bonsall Taylor,
John M. Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:19 | Sun sets....6:45 | Moon rises..11:04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.1:14 | Gov. Island.2:03 | Hell Gate....3:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......MONDAY, Aug. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio de Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ship Antarctic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; T. C. Jones, (Br.,) Berry, Alexandria, Egypt, W. A. Ross; Fama, (Norw.,) Mathusen, Trieste and Fiume, Kremelberg & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, A. E. Tucker; Albina, Daggett, Rotterdam, Thomas Dunhams, Nephew & Co.; Tres Auroras, (Sp.,) Cabus, Barcelona, E. Puig & Co.

Brigs Harry, Virden, Collins, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Cascatille, Devereaux, Boston, James Henry.

Schrs. H. Emma Riley, Coffin, Santander, Brett, Son & Co.; Helen, Price, Boston, William W. Baker, P. C. Schultz, Thom, son, Richmond, Slaght & Petty; Evergreen, (Br.,) Mitchener, St. Johns, N. F., Simpson & Shaw; Olivia A. O'Mullen, (Br.,) Reynolds, Yarmouth, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Point a Pitre, B. J. Wenberg.

Sloops Alpha, Jarvis, South Amboy, J. B. Gregg; Edward Corlis, Jarvis, South Amboy, J. B. Gregg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina Aug. 18, Brunswick 19, and Port Royal 20, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke; Capt. E. A. Maguire, a passenger, of Rockport, Me., died on the passage and was buried at sea.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co. Aug. 22, off Hatteras, spoke brig Sullivan, of and from Boston, for Brunswick, Ga., 27 ds. out.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde. Aug. 20, off Florida Light, signaled steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, for New-York.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship British Queen, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Marsters, Antwerp 49 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess; July 29, lat. 46, lon. 47, passed seven icebergs.

Ship H. W. Workman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McGray, Bremen June 15, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Sokrates, (Norw.,) Aaro, Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mercurius, (Norw.,) Knudricksen, Halifax 14 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Gauss, (Ger.,) Steengrave, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. to ... Koop & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 41 35, lon. 67 50, saw a vessel dismasted, waterlogged, and abandoned, lying in a dangerous position.

Bark Nathaniel, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Pillau July 3, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Themis, (Norw.,) Andersen, Liverpool, via Halifax, 65 ds., with salt to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Maria Clotilde, (Ital.,) Degorindo, Dublin 39 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Lamed, (Norw.,) Coboevich, Belfast 38 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Brig G. and J. Yourdl, Johnston, of and from Cork 48 ds., in ballast to C. H. Goring. Aug. 17, off Georgia Shoals, spoke brig Talbot, hence for Newfoundland.

Brig Pace Schiaffino, (Ital.,) Oneto, Waterford 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. James Slater, Conk, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Eothen, Brantberg, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Jefferson Borden, Patterson, Sydney, C. B., 15 ds. with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Walsh & Field.

Schr. Excelsior, Blydenburg, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Freeland, Clark, Greenport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Tyler, Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Miller, Gates, Pawtucket.

Schr. James Lawrence, Leonard, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, Pawtucket.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Hatch, Pawtucket.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Bristol.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. W. Boyle, Buckley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Sarah B., Hogan, Boston.

Schr. Addie Walton, Reynolds, Boston.

Schr. Alice B., Basett, Boston.

Schr. Restless, Burham, Gloucester.

Schr. J. S. Lamprey, Gould, Gloucester.

Schr. Robert Smith, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Stocking, Portland, Conn., for Richmond, Va.

Schr. John Wright, Branard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Francis Arthemus, Ward, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Cold Springs, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Scud, Hollawell, Whiting, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Davis, Wickford.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. James Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. D. Ellis, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Equal, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Telegraph, Stockham, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Canary, Brown, Bangor, with lumber to W. A. Parks.

Schr. Sammy Ford, (of Lubec,) to Allen, Rockland, N. B., 14 ds., with freestone to P. L. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Snow, (of Machias,) to Davis, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with piling to A. Richardson.

Schr. N. Jones, Flynn, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Martha Innis, Newcomb, Lynn.

Schr. Harry Percy, Percy, Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Borden, New-Haven.

Schr. Maud Malloch, Norwood, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Palma, Weeks, New-Bedford.

Schr. William Rice, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mathew Vassar, Winchester, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. Townsend, Risley, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. Slater, Corry, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Joseph Franklin, Hunt, Virginia.

Schr. Exchange, Hall, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; raining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Arr. schr. Enos Briggs, Crosley, Curacoa.

Arr. at quarantine: Ship Loretta, (Sp.,) Havana, and bark Alfarin, Tjernen, Bahia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—Arr. German ship Maryland, Idle, from Bremen.

Cld. steamer William Lawrence, Kent, for Boston; bark Frigate Bird, (Norw.,) Von der Lippe, for Trieste.

P. M.—Arr. steamers John S. Hopkins, Hallett, from Boston; Blackstone, Hallett, from Providence; Tuckahoe, Brown, from Newbern, N. C.; Louisa, Walker, from Roanoke River, N. C.; McClellan, March, from Savannah.

Cld. steamers Octorara, Reynolds, for New-York; William Whilden, Riggins, for Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Arr. steamers Carroll, Wright, Charlottetown; Dominion, (Br.,) Clements, Yarmouth, N. S.; Norman, Boggs, Philadelphia; bark A. Carleton, Bowers, New-Orleans; brig Oriana, (Br.,) Doane, St. Thomas; schrs. Ada F. Ames, Acborn, Lingan, C. B.; Seguin, Call, Savannah; Hattie Turner, Hooper, Georgetown, S. C.; Sunbeam, —, Richmond, Va.; Helen A. Ames, Endicott, Baltimore; J. H. Hancock, Hallett, do.; Governor J. Y. Smith, Crowell, do.; A. J. Simonton, Hall, Alexandria; William Gillum, Mehaffey, Georgetown, D. C.; F. G. Godfrey, Weeks, Philadelphia; N. J. Dinsmore, Turner, do.; H. D. May, May, do.; Q. Adams, Robbins, Port Johnson; Altoona, Fitzgerald, do.; J. Price, Nickerson, do.

Arr. 23d, brigs Lizzie Wyman, Hopkins, from St. Anns, Mexico; Antelope, Wood, Philadelphia; schrs. Speedwell, Drisko, from Liverpool; J. M. Kissam, Smith, Raritan River; Commodore Kearney, Mason; Jacob Kenzle, Steelman; William Walton, Hinson; Mair and Craumer, Morris; E. Tilton, Ireland; J. S. Hewitt, Foster; J. D. Page, Haley; Kate E. Rich, Doughty; S. B. Wheeler, Godfrey; C. B. Wood, Gandy; J. S. Ingraham, Ingraham; James Martin, Doane; J. A. Parsons, Young, and D. Gifford, Cobb, Philadelphia; also, H. A. Saulsbury, South Amboy; Charles Dennis, Weeks, and Dolly Varden, Allen, Hoboken; F. N. Lowers, Adams, do.; H. A. White, Delaney, Rondout; James Barrett, Nickerson, Weehawken; Mary Stewart, Coombs, and E. Arculanus, Lord, Port Johnson; Wm. A. Morrell, Kelly, New-York; N. and H. Gould, Wixon, do.

Cld. steamer Nereus, Berry, for New-York; schr. Ida L. Parker, do.

Sld. ship Formosa.

Spoken Aug. 21, lat. 42 35, lon. 65 30, barkentine Sarah, from Antwerp, for Boston, with loss of foremast and maintopmast.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer Calvert, Foley, from Baltimore.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Aug. 23—A. M.—The schr. Mary Ann McCann, from Trinidad, with molasses, is here for orders.

A sudden storm from the N. E. sprung up at 2 o'clock this morning, and continues moderate, with light rain. The bark Wieland was towed down yesterday, and remains.

There is a thick fog off shore.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 23—P. M.—Passed in to-day, bark Charles F. Elwell, from Bremen.

There has been heavy rain here all day, and the weather is thick in the harbor.

Schr. Mary Ann McCann remains for Philadelphia. Other vessels unchanged.

Steamer Richmond for New-York sld. at 3:40 P. M.

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—Cld. steamer Clyde, Kennedy, for New-York, and brig Annie Barker, for Pass Christian, in ballast.

GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer City of Waco, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Clyde, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 23.—Arr. yesterday, ship Johann Wilhelm, 84 ds. from Bremen.

Arr. to-day, bark Nellie T. Guest, from Bremen, via Sydney, C. B.

The bark Meridian, from Bremen, passed in last evening.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 23.—Arr. schrs. Alex. Young, from Alexandria; John Balch, Laura Robinson, Fanny Fern, and Harriet Lewis, from Hoboken; Eliza J. Raynor, from Port Johnson; Elm City, Ada Herbert, W. D. Mangam, from New-York; Sarah Elizabeth, from Northport; Elbridge Gerry, from Round Pond, Me.; Alida, from Pessinquid, Me.; Pochassett, from Boston; Isaac Oliver, from Providence; Annie E. Smith, from Portland.

Sld. schrs. John E. Hurst, John Randolph, William, W. W. Brainerd, for New-York; B. F. Sparks, (whaler,) for Provincetown.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 23.—The steam-ship Florida, from Providence, passed up at 7:30 A. M.

Barks Atlantic, (Nor.,) from Antwerp, via New-York; Sondenorge, (Nor.,) from Gloucester; Jens Nielson, (Nor.,) from London, via Sandy Hook, and Idea, (Ital.) from Carthagena; steamers John W. Everman, from Richmond, Va.; Leopard, from New-Bedford and Norfolk, from Norfolk; brig Hampden, from Boston; schrs. Horace Moodie from do.; Emily H. Naylor, from do.; Hannah M. Buell, from do.; Lehman Blew, from do.; A. C. Paige, from do.; G. P. Pomeroy, from do.; Sidney C. Tyler, from do.; J. K. Manning, from do.; P. K. Vaughan, from do.; Anna Barton, from do.; W. A. Leavering, from do.; Benjamin W. Robinson, from do.; Bessie Morris, from do.; Archer & Reeves, from do.; L. & A. Babcock, from do.; Sarah Wood, from do.; Joseph Baymore, from do.; Saarbruck, do.; Gettysburg, do.; Frederick J. Collins, do.; Faron, do.; Philadelphia, do.; Wm. L. Elkins, do.; Mary Weaver, do.; Annie E. Ketchum, do.; Wm. L. Abbott, do.; Anna May, do.; Thomas Clyde, do.; Edith B. Everman, do.; Artie Garwood, do.; Lizzie Young do.; Marion C. Rockhill, from Portsmouth; Narragansett, from Salem; Louisa A. Johnson, from Providence; Sallie W. Evans, from New-Haven; Charles E Jackson, from Salem; Geo. H. Mills, from Providence; S. V. W. Simmons, from Quincy Point; M. H. Read, from New-Bedford; R. H. Shannon, from Danversport; Howard A. Hunt, from New-York; Wyoming, from Saco; Richard Vaux, from Saugus; Twenty-one Friends, from Chelsea; Mary G. Farr, from Boston; Young Teaser, from Salem; Emma B. Shaw, from Milton; Peacedale, from Narragansett Pier; Sophie Godfrey, from Milton; Edith Stiere, from Portsmouth; Sarah L. Simmons, from Fall River; Ocean Traveler, from Beverly; Fred Gray, from Ipswich; Galloway C. Morris, from Providence; Emeline McLain, from Quincy; James Ponder, from New-York; May Price, from Pawtucket; Lady Ellen, from Somerset; Lamartine, from Provincetown; Mattie E. Rulon, from Providence; Aid, from Bristol; Nellie Chase, from Somerset; Albert L. Butler, from Providence; Eliza A. Scribner, from Providence; Isaac Rich, from Salem; Sue W. Townsend, from New-York; Annie S. Gaskell, from Fall River; Aldine, from Boston; James W. Wilson, from Boston; E. F. Cassada, from Providence, and Thomas G. Smith, from Charleston, passed up yesterday.

Schr. Taylor & Mathis, from Boston, passed up Saturday evening.

Bark Dover, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, got under way yesterday morning and proceeded down.

Steam-ship Juniata, for Savannah, passed down at 3:50 P. M. Saturday.

The steam-ships Alliance, for Richmond, Va.; Vindicator, for Providence; schrs. Emily A. Bartel, for Salem; Abbie Corson, for Boston; A. and S. Corson, for do.; William Marshall, for do., and Ellen Holgate, for Lynn, passed down Saturday evening. The steamers Fanita, for Charleston; Achilles, for Boston; Rattlesnake, for Fall River; schrs. Lizzie F. Dow, for Providence; E. and L. Morton, for Boston; L. and D. Fisk, for do.; L. B. Wing, for do.; Mary Riley, for do.; Armenia, for Somerset; W. P. Davis, for Chatham, C. C. Berr, for Boston; Carrie C. Miles, for do., and Annie E. Moore, for Richmond, Va., passed down yesterday.

The bark Wieland, (Ger.,) for Bremen, passed down yesterday morning.

The schr. Babel H. Irons, from Boston, passed up yesterday, with loss of jibboom.

Noon—The steam-ships Roman, from Boston; Hunter, from Providence; schrs. James L. Maloy, from Medford; A. M. Lee, from Providence, passed up this morning. The bark Aker, (Norw.,) for Stettin; brig Abby Watson, for Boston, and schr. J. B. Van Dusen, for do., passed down since the morning report.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug 23—P. M.—Steamer Perkiomen, from Boston, and schrs. Sarah P. Thomas, from Providence; Andrew Nevinger, from Boston, and Mary Standish, from Bath, passed up this afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Arr. bark Pedro Geesie, (Sp.,) Pages, from Havana.

Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer Hudson, Gager, from New-York.

Cld. bark Elliot Ritchie, Hutchinson, for Cette, France.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—The steam-ship Illinois, at this port, from Liverpool, reports: 21st inst., in lat. 40 26 N., lon. 69 W., spoke the Danish bark Svanon, from Baltimore, for Queenstown, with loss of foremast and main topgallant mast. Capt. Sorensen reports having experienced a hurricane on the 17th inst., which threw his vessel on her beam ends, and was obliged to cut away the foremast to right her; had jurymast rigged; the vessel was light, and would get into Newport or Boston without difficulty; the steamer furnished the bark with a chart of the coast.

Arr. steamers Roman, Crowell, from Boston; Centipede, Miller, from do.; Reading, Colburn, from do.; Leopard, Albertson, from New-Bedford; Florida, Crocker, from Providence; Hunter, Sherman, from do.; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, from New-York; Mayflower, Davidson, from do.; H. L. Gaw, Pierson, from Baltimore; W. Woodward, Young, from Sassafras River; barks Jens Nielsen, Hoist, from London, via Sandy Hook; Sondrenorge, Taraldsen from Gloucester, Eng.; schrs. Mary J. Cook, Cook, from Pensacola; Emeline McLain, Young, from Quincy Point.

Sld. Aug. 22, steamers Achilles, for Newburyport; Hercules, for Fall River; Rattlesnake, for Boston.

Cld., steamers R. Willing, Iler, for Baltimore; Experiment, Pierce, for New-York; schrs. F. A. Server, Corderoy, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Nellie S. Jerrell, Jerrell, for do.; Wm. Marshall, Cain, for Boston; E. A. Bartel, Smith, for do.; R. and S. Corson, Corson, for do.; E. and L. Marts, Marts, for do.; Lizzie F. Dow, Chase, for do.; Julia A. Decker, Freeman, for Wellfleet; S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, for East Cambridge; F. Harris Kirk, Cavalier, for Savannah; Morning Star, Lynch, for Richmond; Ellen Holgate, Blake, for do.; Annie Marts, Marts, for Millville.

P. M.—Arr. steam-ship Perkiomen, Pierce, from Boston; schrs. W. A. Levering, Smith, from Boston; Annie May, May, from do.; Mary G. Farr, Coswell, from do.; S. V. Simmons, Williams, from do., M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from do.; Twenty-one Friends, Jeffries, from do.; Edith B. Everman, Corson, from do.; Artie Garwood, Stevens, from do.; R. Vanneman, Brower, from do.; Horace Moodie, Hand, do.; E. H. Naylor, Fisher, do.; H. M. Buell, Ireland, do.; A. C. Paige, Haley, do.; C. Tyler, Barrett, do.; J. H. Manning, Gandy, do.; R. Vaughan, Smith, do.; Anna Barton, McNeally, do.; Archer & Reeves, Smith, do.; Sarah Wood, Hickman, do.; Joseph Baymore, Burdge, do.; Gettysburg, Corson, do.; F. J. Collins, Somers, do.; W. L. Elkins, Ludlam, do.; Mary Weaver, Weaver, do.; Young Teaser, Slocum, Salem; Frederick Gay, Swett, Ipswich; S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River; Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly; Sallie W. Evans, Evans, New-Haven; Wyoming, Foss, from Danversport; Hawker, from Portland; Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, from Providence; A. L. Butler, Eaton, from do.; E. F. Cassada, Swain, from do.; E. A. Scribner, Smith, from do.; Geo. H. Mills, Tillotson, from do.; G. C. Morris, Endicott, from do.; R. Vaux, Robinson, from Saugus; Sophie Godfrey, from Milton; M. H. Read, Benson, from New-Bedford; Edith L. Steere, Corson, from Portsmouth; Charles E. Jackson, Smith, from Salem; E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Milton; Lamartine, French, from Provincetown; Mary Price, Campbell from Pawtucket; Lady Ellen, Somers, from Somerset; Taylor and Mathis, Cheeseman, from Boston; G. P. Pomeroy, Bryant, from do.

Cld. schrs. Taylor and Mathis, Cheeseman, Chelsea; E. F. Cassada, Swain, Providence; M. H. Read, Benson, New-Bedford; F. J. Collins, Townsend, Boston; Jos. W. Wilson, Somers, do.; Bessie Morris Corson, do.; Alpine, Marshall, Halowell, Me.; Philadelphia, Boeman, Gardiner, Me.; brig Mary Bartlett, Smith, Boston.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer Huntsville, from New-York.

Cld. schr. "Bucki," for Wilmington, Del.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 23.—Arr. schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, from Georgetown, D. C.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 23.—Arr. schrs. F. P. Ladd, from Clemensport, N. S.; Sophia Kraus, from Alexandria, Va.

Cld. schr. Stella Lee, for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer Catharine Whiting, Harding, Philadelphia; schrs. Sophia Kraus, from Alexandria, and Ira Kilburn, from Provincetown. The latter reports that on Saturday, 4 miles E. of Boon Island, Thomas Connor, one of the crew, was drowned by the upsetting of a dory while getting a sword-fish.

Cld. steamer Franconia, Bragg, New-York; bark Samuel B. Hale, Haven, Liverpool; brig San Miguel, Santa Cruz; schr. Marcus Hunter, Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Arr. schr. America, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Cld. ship City of Hankow, (Br.,) Muir, for Astoria.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 23.—Arr. schrs. James Young, Pensacola 22 ds, for Prince Edward Island; Ainomak, New-York, for Waldoboro; Helen, Boston, for Hoboken; James Alderdice, do., for Philadelphia; Light of the East, Calais, for Philadelphia; Ocean Wave, Weymouth, for do.; Flora King, Calais, for Providence. Schr. Mary Langdon did not sail as reported.

Sld. schrs. William Carroll, Mary Fletcher, Elbridge Gerry, Owen P. Hinds, Telegraph, Joseph Farwell, William Rice, E. Closson, Sea Foam, Henry J. Fay, Sammy Ford, Alida, and Florence Mayo.

WIND—W. S. W.: moderate.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—Arr. schr. H. C. Bird, from Rockland, Me.

MARINE DISASTER.

Schr. Agnes, Rodman, from New-York, was wrecked at Jacmel, July 29, and has been condemned and sold as she lay on the beach. The cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

FOREIGN PORTS.

COW BAY, C. B., Aug. 21.—Arr. brigs Rossack, Smith, from Lisbon, and Derwent, from Africa.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23—Noon.—The bark Ecuador, (Br.,) Hughes, from Liverpool, for St. John, went ashore yesterday at Brier Island. No further particulars.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—Steamers Falmouth, from Portland, and Worcester, from Boston, arr. this morning. Steamers Hibernian, for Baltimore, left at 10 A. M., and Worcester, for Charlottetown at noon.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Sld. steamers City of New-York, Timmerman, for New-York, and Wilmington, Holmes, for do; barks Nannie T. Bell, Titts, for do; S. E. Bearse, Sta sto., for N. of Hatteras; brig Island Lass, (Br.,) Rousseau, for Sydney, C. B.

Arr. 23d, steamers City of Havana, Phillips, from Vera Cruz; Gussie, Morgan, from Indianola; schr. G. King, from Mobile.

Sld. barks Angele, (Fr.,) Barbeyron, for New-York; Nueva Buenaventura, (Sp.,) Echevarria, for Savannah; brig John Brightman, Hanes, for N. of Hatteras.

JACMEL, Aug. 12.—In port bark George Auger, (Fr.,) brig Sta. Rosa, (Fr.,) schr. Adelaide.

Schr. Agness was wrecked in a gale July 29, condemned and sold on beach; cargo saved in a damaged condition.

LAGUAYRA, Aug. 4.—In port—Schr. William Dietz.

MANTANZAS, Aug. 21.—Sld. brig Addie Hall, Sheppard, Fernandina; schr. Lewis Batman, Fooks, Baltimore.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 23.—Arr. bark Huron, (Br.,) Irvine, Liverpool; schrs. Lizzie K, Portland, and Carrie Walker, Darien.

Sld. ship Andrew Lovett, (Br.,) Durkee, Liverpool; bark Mount Lebanon, (Br.,) Penarth; brig Lulu, Waterford; schrs. Fred E. Scammell, Liverpool; J. W. Scott, Boston, and Tea, Philadelphia.

PORTO CABELLO, Aug. 9.—Brigs Orient, (Ger.,) Paterson, Roanoke, John Mason, Merte, (Ger.,) Emma Dan, (Ger.,); schr. Mary Hood; steam-ship Lotharingia, (Ger.,); steam-ships P.co, (Venezuela,) Pacificador, (Venezuela,) Lafayette, (Fr.,) left Aug. 5; bark Bolivar, (Fr.,) left Aug. 7.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 16.—In port French barks Emfidrum, and Maria, schr. John Roslyn; schr. William Kenny sld. Aug. 14 for Progreso, Mex.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug. 23—Arr for orders, ship Geo. Hurlbut and bark Elsinore.

Inside, bound out, ship Uhland.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Aug. 23.—Schr. Canandaigua got off the bar and is anchored outside. Steamers Alhambra, Oberon, and St. Louis are inside bound out. Outside, bound in, schr. New-Orleans, ship Mary E. Riggs. The steamer [illegible] is working on the bar, and the McAllister [illegible] is anchored outside.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 21.—Sld. ship Andrew Lovett, for Liverpool; bark St. Andrew, Penarth; brig Lulu, Waterford; and schrs. Kathleen, Leith; Teal, Philadelphia; J. W. Scott and Annie, Boston.

SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 21.—Sld. steamer Elphinstone, (Br.,) Pottinger, London.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Inman Line steamer City of Chester, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Aug. 14, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 23.—The Hamburg-American steamer Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York Aug. 12, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

LARNE, Aug. 23.—The steamer State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Knight, from New-York Aug. 11, arr. here yesterday and proceeded to Glasgow.

The steamer State of Georgia, Capt. Cowper, from Glasgow, sld. hence on Saturday at 9 P. M., for New-York.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 22—Sld. steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deduces, for New-York.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The following vessels have sld. for ports in the United States:

Amana, Matheran, Colonial Empire, Clara Leaving, (?), Emerald Isle, Carolina, Giacomo Mortola, Carl, Golden Sheaf, Nymphen, Haagensen, Storsors, Sarah (Tilley,) Jannecje, Marco Polo, Calliope, Sebastian Bach, J. W. Holmes, Cap Horn, Sto. Elias, and Proteus.

Arr. out from ports in the United States: Aug. 10, Schamyl; 14th, Sarah Potter, Industria; 21st, Josephine, latter at Dover; Lima, latter off the Lizard; W. J. Hatfield, latter at Antwerp; Mary G. Reed, Johanna, Elios, Israel, Kate Prince, Emma, (Guru,) J. L. Woodworth, Anna, (Gunnersen) latter at Helvoet; Tordenskjold, Henrietta, Shakespeare, Prudente, Minnie, Annie, 22d, Ethel Boston, Hawk, Gladstone, Jorgen Lorentzen, latter at Greenock; Crimea, Concordia, Surprise, Sovereign of the Seas, Tycho Brahe, Ariel, Laola Murchison, Ben Nevis, Eleanor Louisa Estanislada, latter at Queenstown; Colomo, Vibilia, Diligentia, Kate Burrill, Acadia, Buckhorn, Elphinstone.

23d, Equity, Skirner, Bremerhaven, Hovding, Amos Walker, General Shepley, latter at Bristol; Bennington, Levi Hart, Inga, Twilight, Ilma, Nora, (Mouth,) latter at Liverpool.

The ship Calcutta, Capt. Tyrell, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, has returned to Liverpool, being damaged in a collision.

AN IMPOSITION EXPOSED.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its own circulation is 50,000 a day.

We have repeatedly offered, and always stand ready, to prove that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000
1,000 that it has not	34,000
1,000 that it has not	33,000
1,000 that it has not	32,000
1,000 that it has not	31,000
1,000 that it has not	30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and what it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*, which now adopts it for its own benefit, but we must have a difference in the investigation which we propose to make. The books themselves must be submitted to the Investigating Committee. What could be more absurd than for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, with a view to deception? No such certificate ought to be given without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would be sure to prove that the *Tribune* does not print 50,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies.

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